

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1922—VOL. XIV, NO. 308

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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen
Pages

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILROADS INTO BOSTON PROPOSED

Bill Filed for Incorporation of
Company to Finance the
\$100,000,000 Project

Incorporation of the Boston Rapid Transit Company for the purpose of financing the electrification of the railroads entering the North and South Stations; for the construction of a Union Station in the Back Bay district, and for authority to construct tunnels to connect with the two leading stations of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad, is provided in a bill filed today with the clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives by William J. McDonald, Boston real estate operator.

Under the terms of the bill the transit company is authorized to issue stock to an amount not to exceed \$100,000,000 and with the right to increase its capital stock. It was said today that Mr. McDonald and others interested in the proposition have discussed the subject with railroad officials and the bill is filed because of the financial conditions of the roads entering the city.

The proposed company would electrify the Boston & Maine, Boston & Albany, and New York, New Haven & Hartford roads for a distance of 15 miles from the State House. From this it is hoped to obtain a better speed of service for the commuting public.

It is proposed to extend the Newton circuit of the Boston & Albany through the proposed Union Station, located in the Back Bay, and then by subway or otherwise to the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn terminal. It would also connect with the Boston & Maine at the North Station, for the purpose of giving improved service to the entire north of Boston.

It is pointed out by those interested in the plans that its acceptance will mean linking all the railroads entering Boston and will give through service to and from any station in the city.

The plan includes the erection of a new Union Station, possibly in the vicinity of the present Boston & Albany yards, in the rear of Mechanics Building. Proponents of the plan assert that the development of the Back Bay particularly fits it for the location of a Union Station. They also declare that the time has come for the electrification of the roads and for direct connection between all terminals.

The bill authorizes the new company to negotiate with existing transportation lines for freight, passenger, mail or express matter within a zone of 15 miles of the State House, for the consolidation, lease or purchase of said lines and to prepare and formulate plans incidental to a comprehensive plan to be submitted to the Legislature for the electrification and unification of transportation facilities within the Metropolitan District.

So far as the corporation is concerned, the bill provides that it shall consist of 24 directors, 15 to be elected annually by the stockholders, six to be appointed by the Governor, two for terms of three years, two for two years, and two for one year, and thereafter two of such directors shall be appointed annually by the Governor in place of those whose terms expire. The Mayor of Boston is authorized to appoint one director each year for a term of three years.

There is also a provision in the bill that the employees of the corporation shall participate in its profits under such laws, rules or regulations as shall be approved by the Commissioner of Corporations.

LT. HINTON RESUMES FLIGHT TOMORROW

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Nov. 23 (By The Associated Press).—Lieut. Walter R. Hinton, who arrived here Tuesday on his airplane flight from New York to Brazil, plans to resume his aerial journey tomorrow, flying over Dutch Guiana to Cayenne, capital of French Guiana.

At Cayenne the aviator will be close to the Brazilian border, and his next jump will be into Brazilian territory. According to his present plans he expects to arrive at Para, below the mouth of the Amazon, on Nov. 27.

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AMERICA NEGOTIATES FOR SHARE IN DEVELOPING MOSUL OIL FIELDS

Question Complicated by Turks' Claim to District, and
Problem May Have to Be Thrashed Out Anew

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is able to confirm the report from Lausanne that negotiations are proceeding in London for America to share in the development of the Mosul oil fields in Mesopotamia. The history of these oil-barren oil lands dates back to 1904, when the Sultan, learning that they might be lucrative, transferred them from the control of the Turkish Ministry of Mines to his own privy purse.

His action, however, aroused great opposition, and when the German experts who had been entrusted with the duty of surveying the district reported adversely to the Sultan and favorably to their own Government, he decided to let the matter drop.

In 1908, however, Darcy—the pioneer of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, prospected the country again, but it was not till 1912 that anything was done, and then the Germans took the lead in forming the so-called Turkish Petroleum Company, whose shares were held by the Deutsche Bank 25 per cent, the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company (Shell) 25 per cent and the

National Bank of Turkey (Sir Ernest Cassel) 50 per cent. In 1914 the Anglo-Persian Company acquired the National Bank's share, and by the San Remo agreement after the war French interests took over the Deutsche Bank holding. Now it is proposed (though the actual details have not yet been fixed) that each of the present holders shall contribute proportionate amounts, so as to give the Standard Oil Company (on behalf of various American oil interests) one-fifth of the shares in the Turkish Petroleum Company.

The question is complicated by the fact that Mosul is claimed by the Turks, and in the improbable event of their claim succeeding the question will have to be thrashed out anew. It must be remembered that the district has so far not produced any oil, though there is every indication that the fields are very prolific; also that Mosul, being a mandated territory, all nations including the United States, will have an equal opportunity to obtain oil rights as soon as the mandate comes into force—always excepting, of course, the territory controlled by the Turkish Petroleum Company.

CAR PROBLEM SEEN AS MINOR FACTOR IN COAL SHORTAGE

Added Rolling Stock Would
Only Increase Industry's
Peaks and Valleys

The following article is the ninth of a series revealing conditions in the coal industry in the United States. The pressing importance of the situation is illustrated by the appointment by President Harding of the Fact-Finding Commission now functioning. A special investigator for The Christian Science Monitor has collected the facts presented.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—There is plenty of bituminous coal at the mines today, and there is a tremendous demand for coal at the factories; hence it would seem on first thought that the only thing interfering with complete tranquility in the American mining system is insufficiency of transportation. Nine persons out of ten dismiss the matter with a brief comment on "lack of cars," and yet economists insist that transportation actually is a minor issue in the waste and inefficiency that characterizes the coal industry.

What is the "sufficient" number of cars which it is asserted would forever end coal difficulties? If the majority of the public and industrial users had their way, they would buy their annual supply of fuel a week before consumption begins. That would mean an even greater emergency fall demand for coal than there is today.

Mine-Rail Relations

More than a third of the total tonnage carried by railroads is coal, and about one-third of the soft coal production goes to produce steam to move locomotives. Those easily remembered facts show the closeness with which roads and mines are interlocked and express the tremendous task the roads already face in hauling America's fuel. If the demand for coal came steadily, in normal times, the cars could haul the coal. But the demand comes in peaks and valleys, every year; the high mark is in November, with an annual crisis; the low mark is in April, when the demand sinks so low that production universally is curtailed.

To put the matter in figures, the roads can carry 12,000,000 tons of soft coal a week, and a little more. The mines have a capacity to load 15,000,000 tons a week and no one knows how much more. The demand is sluggish 7,500,000 tons may represent a week's output, but when demand is great as it is this month all the mines in all the fields seek to enter the market at once. The amount that they cannot load, the operators naturally term "lost on account of car shortage." This is a deceptive car shortage, for if by some miracle all the cars asked for could be supplied the market would soon be glutted with coal, and instead of car shortage, the operators would report "lack of demand" as their limiting factor.

The nation undoubtedly needs more cars, but an excessive supply, it is asserted, would simply allow buyers to indulge even more freely their expensive habit of buying coal at the last minute. It would make the

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Mr. Lloyd George to Head National Liberals

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The former Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, was unanimously elected leader of the National Liberals at the party meeting today.

Speed Prohibition Law Is Predicted For Pennsylvania

Highway Official Says Casualties
Are Becoming Intolerable

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 23 (United Press).—Speed prohibition comparable to liquor prohibition may be imposed on the automobile world by an outraged public unless something is done to curb America's speed mania, George H. Biles, highway commissioner of Pennsylvania, declares.

It is conceivable, Mr. Biles pointed out, that the people of this country, agitated by the mounting automobile casualties, may impose drastic regulations upon automobile use.

"Unless something sane and reasonable is done soon to save us from a condition fast growing intolerable we may see life-saving laws restricting the power of our automobiles," the commissioner said.

CONGRESS SEEKS DAUGHERTY FACTS

Committee to Get Statement From
Attorney-General's Accuser

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The House Judiciary Committee adopted a resolution today calling on Oscar E. Keller (R.), representative from Minnesota, to present by Dec. 1 a statement of facts showing the alleged act or acts for which he has asked for the impeachment of Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General of the United States.

Mr. Keller further was requested to name, so far as possible, "the persons involved in each transaction, the time and place thereof, and the witnesses by which such facts can be established."

COMPANY SETTLES \$670,000 WAR CLAIM

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Settlement of a claim of the Government growing out of a war contract was reached today with the agreement of the Derby Manufacturing Company of Derby, Conn., to pay \$670,000 into the United States Treasury.

NON-STOP CONTINENTAL FLIGHT

RIVERSIDE, Cal., Nov. 23.—David R. Davis of Idaho, Cal., announced today he would make a second attempt to fly from Riverside to New York without stop, some time within the next week. Mr. Davis' first attempt at a non-stop flight across the continent a year ago ended in a forced landing in Texas.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

METROPOLITAN PLANNING BOARD PROJECT INDORSED

State-wide co-ordination of the planning boards of all towns and cities in Massachusetts by a state planning commission and the mutual co-operation of the 40 municipalities in the Metropolitan District of Boston through a Metropolitan Planning Board was enthusiastically indorsed at three history-making sessions of the ninth annual conference of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards yesterday.

BALKAN COUNTRIES STRIVE TO CONTROL RAILWAY IN THRACE

Line Leading to Dedeagatch
Chief Point at Issue at Lau-
sanne Peace Conference

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Special Cable

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Nov. 23.—The powers that be seem determined that as far as they are able to control matters the proceedings of the Near Eastern conference shall do nothing to disturb the quiet serenity of Lausanne. One by one the apostles of democratic control of foreign affairs have disappeared and with the passing of Mr. Lloyd George, the resistance to a return to secret diplomacy has become so slight that the delegates at the present assembly have been constrained at the outset to take what will probably become known as the "coats of Chateau d'Ouchy."

This binds them to issue nothing beyond an agreed communiqué drawn up by the representatives of Great Britain, France, and Italy, while a ban has also been put on industrial communications to journalists by the delegates. As Mr. Barrelet explained it in a speech, which curiously enough was immediately circulated in the press, the idea is that diplomacy dislikes publicity and finds discussion in the market place disconcerting. Thus it desires that nothing shall leak out, except what half a dozen diplomatic mandarins consider fit for the public to know, while they settle the destinies of millions of people in secret.

Russia's Reply Awaited

How long engagements of this description can last, how long, indeed, public opinion will stand for them remains to be seen. Probably the plan will work here until some decision unfavorable to one party or another can be taken.

So far we have not approached that stage. The first two days were consecrated to the discussion of procedure. Of this there is little of public interest save an arrangement to divide the work of the conference into three commissions, dealing (1) with territorial and military questions, including the future régime of the Straits, (2) capitulations and protection of minorities, and (3) financial and economic matters. It was further agreed that Russia and the Black Sea states should partake in the discussion concerning the Straits, but the conference noted that no reply had yet been received from Moscow to the invitation already given. Incidentally, it is reported that a Bolshevik representative arrived, unknown to the Swiss police, and that he is hiding somewhere in Lausanne.

No. 1 commission commenced its work yesterday morning, when the discussion opened on Turkey's European frontier. Mr. Ismet, Pasha, the Kamalite delegate, demanded the frontier of 1913 and repeated his plea for a plebiscite for Western Thrace, insisting that Turkish possession of that territory was necessary for the defense of Constantinople. Eleutherios Venizelos, one-time Greek Premier, argued that the Greeks could not accept this, while the Little Entente attitude voiced by the Yugoslav and Rumanian delegates opposed a plebiscite for Western Thrace as an infringement of the Treaty of Neuilly, and demanded a neutral zone on both sides of the Turkish frontier, from the Black Sea to the Aegean.

Bulgaria's Interests

The chief struggle here is obviously for the Dedeagatch railway and whatever settlement is effected it would seem necessary to place it outside the control of the Turks for whom it would only have a military value. Commercially, the line primarily serves Bulgarian commercial interests and a step in the direction of the establishment of permanent peace in southeastern Europe would be taken if the traffic thereon and at Dedeagatch were rendered free from interference by either Turkey or Greece.

Ismet promised to reply to the objections raised today.

Meantime it is satisfactory to report that nothing has yet happened to disturb the accord reached between Great Britain, France and Italy. Since unbounded optimism reigns within these three delegations it is regrettable to state that it is not shared in other quarters. It is to be hoped that the present display of solidarity will continue when the real difficulties which affect the particular interests of the western European powers are approached. This, however, it is necessary to remember: that the real test will only be reached when the conference attempts to come to decisions on controversial points and is met by a Turkish refusal to accept them.

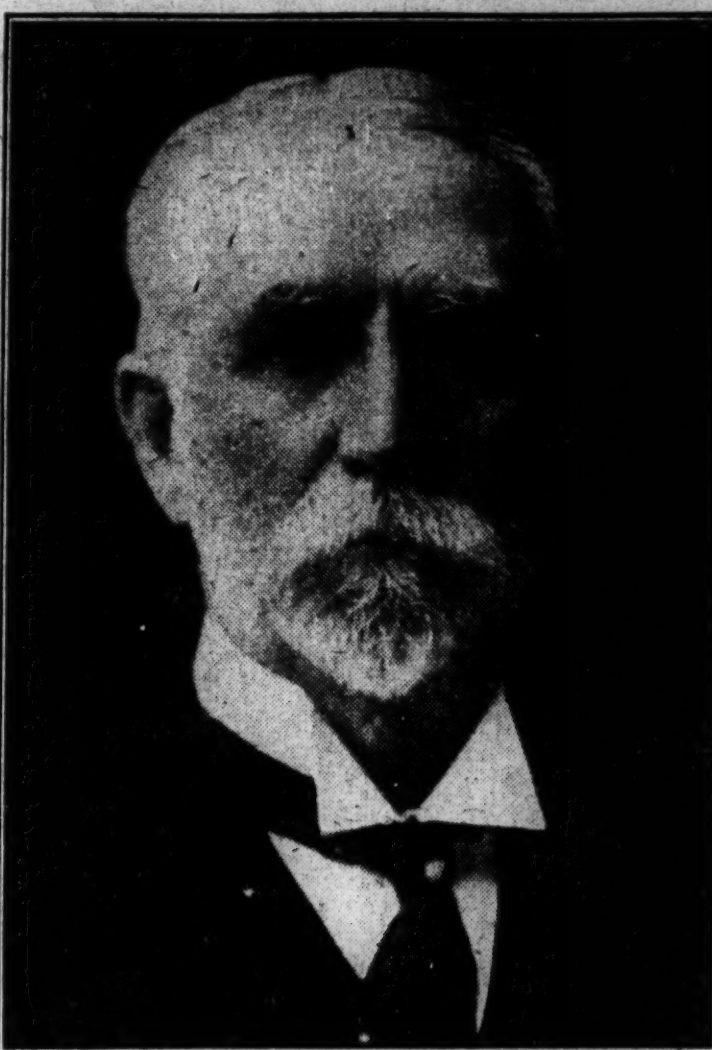
As matters stand the Allies only agreed as to the terms they will demand, not upon what they are prepared to enforce. And between the two there is likely to be considerable difference.

Salonika Free Zone Established by Greeks

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Nov. 23.—A ROYAL decree has been signed establishing Salonika harbor as a free zone for Serbian imports and exports, according to the "Tribune." This means an important commercial development for Yugoslavia.

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Dr. James L. Barton

Senior Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and Chairman of the Near East Relief, Who Is Protecting at Lausanne the Interests of American Educational and Philanthropic Institutions in the Levant

MR. GARTLAND SAYS HE WAGERED \$2000

Witness in Land Sale to City
Today Tells How He Spent
Sum Received for Services

Declaring that \$2000 of the \$4000 he admits he was paid for "expert services" as a real estate agent in the sale of the Synagogue and land of the Congregation Beth Israel at Baldwin Place, North End, to the city of Boston last September for parking purposes, was wagered on the result of the primary election on Sept. 12, John J. Gartland, former State Senator, testified today at the resumed hearing by the Boston Finance Commission in the course of its inquiry into that transaction. The witness denied that he had ever paid one penny of this to any counselor of the city of Boston or to anyone else to promote the deal.

The names of Councilman William J. Walsh, David J. Brickley, and James T. Moriarty were again mentioned repeatedly in connection with the testimony given at today's investigation by the commission. At the first hearing the name of Councilman John A. Dooghue was also mentioned by John C. L. Dowling, counsel for the commission, who is examining the different witnesses, while Chairman Michael H. Sullivan occupies a position similar to that of a trial judge.

Mr. Gartland had been placed on the witness stand late yesterday afternoon and after admitting that he had received \$4000 for his services to the Congregation Beth Israel in the real estate transaction with the city, declined to tell how he had spent \$2000 of this sum.

Questioned by Counsel Dowling as to why he was reserved as to that disclosure, Mr. Gartland said that he

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

GERMAN DELEGATES ADMONISH AMERICAN DRYS TO STAND FIRM

Legalizing of Wines and Beer Seen as Hard Blow to
Prohibition Movement in Europe

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Should the United States legalize light wines and beer, the prohibition movement now spreading to all parts of Europe virtually would be crushed.

This is the warning conveyed to Americans who are looking for worldwide prohibition by a delegation of the foremost dry leaders of Germany, who are here to tell this country that Germany is depending on the moral support of the United States in its own fight to throw off the yoke of alcoholism.

"Germany is looking to the United States for its morals," said Dr. Reinhard Strecker, president of the central committee for prohibition, which is the backbone organization of the entire prohibition movement among the German people. He added:

If the United States goes back to light wines and beer we in Germany can never have prohibition. Germany is a beer-drinking nation, but it has learned a great lesson from the United States. Let the American people modify the prohibition law to permit the sale of wines and beer and the whole prohibition movement in Germany and elsewhere in Europe, fostered through so much effort, will go sharply backward. Included in the delegation which

"Tiger" Sure Boston Will Give Fair Play

New York, Nov. 23

GEORGES CLEMENCEAU, this morning dictated this message to the people of Boston: "I approach the Athens of the New World with a palpitating heart, but a full assurance of fair play and more than a kind reception."

PIERCE BUTLER IS NEW JUSTICE

St. Paul Lawyer, Roman Catholic,
Succeeds W. R. Day

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Pierce Butler of St. Paul, Minn., railroad lawyer, Democrat in politics and Roman Catholic in religion, has been appointed an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court to succeed William R. Day, recently resigned.

Mr. Butler was formerly county attorney, represented the Government in the prosecution of the packers in 1910, and has recently been retained by Toronto in the fixing of valuations. He is a regent of the University of Minnesota.

TRIAL OF GREEK OFFICIALS

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Nov. 23.—The trial of the Greek ministers charged with culpability in connection with the Smyrna disaster is expected to be completed this week. Mr. Gounaris was unable to attend but he has written a long defense which will take the place of an oral one.

Prime Minister, the former Premier, Mr. Kallogeropoulos and General Pallis will be tried by special court-martial next week.

BOSTON THRONGS GREET THE "TIGER" WITH ENTHUSIASM

Military Escort and Parade Are
Features of Arrival—One
Address in City

Thousands of Boston citizens assembled downtown this afternoon to welcome Georges Clemenceau, war Premier of France, on his arrival from New York City to give New Englanders at first hand his views of the relations between the two great republics, France and the United States. The "Tiger" brought with him a new appeal to America and a broadside of friendly criticism to be launched in his speech in Tremont Temple tomorrow afternoon.

Cheered all the way from New York, Mr. Clemenceau in his special train reached the South Terminal Station, where an automobile stood by the tracks ready for him. Passing through the ranks of a military guard of honor, Mr. Clemenceau entered the square in front of the station, where a great chorus of welcome went up from the masses of people who had stood for nearly an hour awaiting his arrival.

Greeted by Committee

At the South Station Mr. Clemenceau was officially greeted by a reception committee headed by Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor, and including high military and naval officers, as well as prominent Boston citizens. Francis L. Higginson Jr., whose special guest he will be during his two-day sojourn in Boston, was a member of the reception committee. The chief feature of Mr. Clemenceau's program today was a parade which formed outside the station, passing over the following route: Federal Street to Milk, to Post Office Square, to Congress, State, Washington, School, Beacon, Arlington, to Commonwealth Avenue, to Copley Square, and thence to the residence of Mr. Higginson, 215 Commonwealth Avenue.

The route of the parade, and also many business blocks and homes in the city, were profusely decorated with the French and United States colors, and with flags of the other Allies.

The program called for a visit to City Hall for a welcome by Mayor Curley on behalf of the city of Boston. Another halt was scheduled at the State House where Governor Cox and several hundred guests waited in the Hall of Flags to greet the distinguished guest on behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The broad gateway leading from Beacon Street into the State House was flanked by members of the first corps of cadets.

Long before the "Tiger's" arrival, some 2000 school children began to assemble on the steps of the Public Library in Copley Square to sing as Mr. Clemenceau and his escort passed by.

Other members of the reception committee at the South Station were: Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards and aide, Rear Admiral Henry A. Wiley and aide, Rear Admiral Newton A. McCully and aide, Col. A. T. Marx, J. C. J. Flanagan, French Consul; Frederic S. Snyder, president Boston Chamber of Commerce; Charles A. Morris, governor Federal Reserve Bank; John Gardner Coolidge, former Secretary French Embassy; Ellis Loring Dresel, Charge d'Affaires, American Embassy, Germany; Dr. John A. Cousins, president, Tufts College; Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin, president Boston University; Frank G. Allen, president Massachusetts Senate; W. W. Lufkin, Collector of Port of Boston.

The parade escort was under the command of Maj. Carroll J. Swan as marshal.

Veterans Form Escort

The police escort was made up of Croix de Guerre men. Other parade units included the Coast Artillery Band, escort from the 110th cavalry, Overseas League of Women, 13th Infantry Band and the following military detachments under command of Col. George Williams: Battalion of the 13th Infantry, battalion of sailors from U. S. S. Florida, two companies of marines from the Navy Yard, four U. S. A. tanks, battalion of the 101st Field Artillery, M. N. G.

The only address the war Premier will give during his Boston visit is at Tremont Temple at 4 p. m. tomorrow. Governor Cox will preside and present the statesman. Demand for admission tickets greatly exceeded the supply. The committee in charge has announced that seats will not be held after 3:45 p. m. Hundreds of radio enthusiasts will be able to hear the address from Clemenceau's own lips, since arrangements have been made by WNAC, one of Boston's big broadcasting stations, to send out the entire speech, and also the introductory remarks by Governor Cox.

Wallace Goodrich, dean of the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music, will give an organ recital, consisting of selections from the compositions of César Franck, Vienne, and Widor, at Tremont Temple, from 3:30 to 4 p. m. At 4 o'clock Governor Cox will escort Mr. Clemenceau to the platform. As they appear, Mr. Goodrich will play the "Marsellaise" and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Hostility Roused at Capital by M. Clemenceau's View on "Desertion" by America

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Recentment aroused among senators of both parties by Georges Clemenceau's first

PORT OF BOSTON A NATIONAL ASSET

Shipping Board Member Says
It Should Be Given Consideration on This Basis

The port of Boston is a national asset as well as a local asset and should be considered on this basis, said Edward C. Plummer, New England representative of the United States Shipping Board, in addressing the members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon at the Copley Plaza today.

In pursuing his subject, "What Are We Aiming At in New England Shipping?" Mr. Plummer said:

It is most appropriate that here, on the shores of Massachusetts Bay, where American shipping had its birth and where in the old days was made a maritime record never surpassed, that we should discuss the problem of an American merchant marine at a time when our most serious problem is in Congress to restore the United States flag to its rightful position upon the seas.

It was Washington in his messages to Congress, and Jefferson in his report as Secretary of State, who demonstrated the absolute necessity of a merchant marine for the producers and consumers of this country, and who secured the laws which have made direct, as well as indirect, aid to merchant shipping.

So long as those laws remained unenforced upon the sea. When they were abandoned the winning words of Madison were verified—our shipping disappeared.

I shall not review the history of America's shipping decline, or cite the methods, many of them unfair, which hurried it.

Argument for Federal Aid
If any open-minded man wanted a conclusive argument in favor of Government aid to American ships, he could find it in the recent annual reports made to the stockholders of the Furness-Withy and Prince Steamship Lines. There, in explaining their ability to pay a dividend of 10 per cent, free of income taxes, it is stated that much of this profit comes not from the operation of those ships, but from business enterprises in which the previous earnings of the lines have been invested. Manifestly the business enterprises in which these steamship lines are owners not only provide business for such ships, but they give a direct financial aid which American ships cannot without.

Consequently, until such time as American steamship lines can be developed and can acquire such business support as the practices have, only Government aid can enable American ships to live in our foreign trade.

The fundamental thought in the pending shipping bill is to be found in Title VI, which compels the co-ordination of rail and water transportation. That provision means the practical elimination of freight blockades, the regular travel of cargoes along their natural routes.

Already the Shipping Board is mandated to see that the American ports are properly developed. The proposed law will make possible the performance of this mandate. The \$50,000,000 which the producers of Nebraska, and the \$100,000,000 which the farmers of Iowa have lost this season by reason of transportation delays speak for themselves. They are losses which have come with full crops, and they will come with full crops hereafter unless a change similar to that here proposed is made.

Ability to Reach Markets
Ability to reach the market at the minute the market calls means the same today as it did in those years when the wise merchants of Massachusetts were building those marvelous clipper ships for trade in the East. Our ships led the procession and our people prospered accordingly. It is the middle west that suffers most because of insufficient transportation facilities, and yet it is in the middle west that opponents of American shipping have developed not only a sentiment against Government aid to ships, but they have persuaded many of those same people that it is entirely proper for the Government to use American money, which it refuses to American systems of transportation, to aid in developing the transportation systems of their competitors, on the theory that they may share in the use of their competitors' semi-annual route. They prefer a mere intermittent right of way, which they must help build, through their competitors' territory, and which cannot be made available for many years.

Every improvement in transportation facilities is to be encouraged, no matter where it is located, but using the neighbor's lawnmower is not the most effective method of promoting local friendships.

How important the competition of American ships can be in developing services and reducing the costs of transportation between this and other countries, thereby directly benefiting all our people, has been illustrated by the New York-South American line. For 40 years there was practically no American competition on that route, and our trade suffered accordingly. Now that we have put on first-class ships our competitors have been forced to follow our lead. That means better service, and our people will be the beneficiaries. We may not be able to carry the cargoes as cheaply as they can, but shall have compelled them to give our people transportation at the lowest possible figure—and that's all our people need. They can do the rest.

Importers Not Fooled
Importers must not be fooled by the apparent frequency of service from South America which they now enjoy. Shipping men generally believe that should the Shipping Board for any reason abandon its Boston-South American

can service the foreign flag steamers in this trade will thereafter only occasionally call at this port. Fortunately, certain New England interests, keen to realize the importance of this direct service, are seriously considering the purchase of American flag steamers, thereby assuring Boston a permanent direct trade. I would urge New England shippers, in order to protect their own interests, to support in the most generous manner his South American service, for it is only by co-operation of this character that Boston can expect to enjoy adequate ocean transportation from this port.

The same business co-operation and business interest which has made the English lines, above referred to, strong, can make possible this South American line.

For a long time Boston's ocean business has been hampered by differentials on basic cargoes like grain and packers' goods. The justification for the original amount of that differential has passed away; that they are today unjustly. A readjustment should be had, not for the purpose, or to the detriment of our shipping, but for the purpose of giving Boston and the shippers of this country the right to utilize the trade location and natural advantages of our harbor, and to the proper advantage. This port is a national, as well as a local, asset and should be considered on that basis.

And here again comes that fundamental principle which underlies not only Government aid in shipping but all international trade. Every improvement in, and cheapening of, transportation means an increase in the amount of cargoes transported. As the change from sail to steam brought a regularity and economy of the merchant fleet from 3,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons and created business for three times that tonnage by varying increasing means, and making possible an immense increase in industrial production to the benefit of all nations, so these proposed improvements in transportation facilities mean a corresponding increase in the world's international trade—an increased ocean business in which the ships of all maritime nations will have a share, and in which we, the United States shall have its proper part.

Delay Continues Expense
To delay is to continue the useless expenditure annually of millions of dollars for idle ships; to lose all those trade advantages which this war-built fleet has put into our hands; to put us again within the trade control of our competitors in foreign markets and to send the bulk of that vast fleet of steel steamers, built with the people's money and which legislation could make an asset instead of a liability to the people, to be heap where those wooden craft already have gone.

We seek no monopoly in trade. We recognize that from the very nature of the case, Great Britain will be able to have merchant tonnage three times the size of that which may carry our flag in foreign trade; but every American ship should be able to take from the other nations of the world.

That is less than England has claimed and taken in her foreign trade; why, then, should this smaller amount be denied to us?

BRITISH UNCERTAIN AS TO REPARATION

Sir John Bradbury to Consult
With Premier—Rumors of
His Resignation

By Special Cable
PARIS, Nov. 23.—Sir John Bradbury, British member of the Reparations Commission, has gone to London to have a conversation with Mr. Bonar Law, the British Premier, on reparations, which may decide the whole future policy of England. There is much speculation concerning the attitude of the new British Government. All the stories indicating a change of policy or of sending of fresh instructions to Sir John Bradbury, are entirely unfounded. It is only today that the problem will be seriously considered by the British ministers.

Sir John Bradbury went to England last week, but electoral perturbations precluded any discussions.

It will be interesting to see how the present Government proposes to handle what remains of the chief European problem. Sir John Bradbury's own job is now in question. It will be recalled that the new British Government would not, on the other hand, necessarily imply a change of policy since Sir John Bradbury is strongly inclined in any case to go now.

Fresh Flashes Possible
He has come to the moment when he holds that Germany's financial position has first to be put straight. Sir John, holding these views and seeing in the Brussels conference, unless there is a preliminary understanding, only a probable French fiasco or patch-up, pending a worse crisis, prefers to resign now rather than to make a dramatic exit after the conference has reached its conclusions. But though his resignation would not be surprising, considerable efforts will be made to induce him to remain and pilot us through the stormy seas of reparation negotiations. He will refuse to be a party to any further unwelcome compromises. He has seen a number come into operation and he has reluctantly accepted them, knowing that they would be inoperative, and the reparations situation is worse than ever.

Further Complacency Impossible
But a state has been reached when no further complacent arrangements must be permitted. The fall of the mark and the obvious impossibility of fixing the shorter indemnity until the restoration and stabilization of the mark make it undesirable that the Brussels conference, to which England has never committed herself absolutely, shall be held unless there is a preliminary understanding between France and England.

British financial circles would still ask the cancellation of debts in return for a slight reduction of the German debt, but not entirely at England's expense. They would agree to this, however, were Germany to find her obligations brought within reasonable proportions, but the difficulty is that the indemnity suggested by the French is just as hopeless as her original intentions.

Theoretical sacrifices would accomplish nothing. A figure as low as 20,000,000,000 gold marks which was discussed, is in the present circumstances just as fantastic as the former 132,000,000,000. The truth is very simple, which is that nobody knows what Germany can pay and no one can make any calculations which are not absurd, in the absence of the essential elements of judgment.

The date of Dec. 15 is provisionally fixed for the Brussels conference, but it certainly should not be regarded as the likely date of the opening. Mr. Theunis, Belgian Premier, and Mr. Jaspars, Foreign Minister, have arrived from Belgium for the purpose of discussing the possibility of an international meeting to settle the inter-allied debts, the German indemnity and to raise loans. Today they have had several interviews with Raymond Poincaré. Since September this project of the Brussels conference has been mooted, but it would be a mistake to convoke the gathering until France and England are in accord on general lines.

The French are anxious that there should be no delay but the British

wish to see clearer. The Belgian ministers are anxious to bring together M. Poincaré and Mr. Bonar Law. They will later go to London to insist on the necessity of the conference, but also on the necessity of a preliminary accord. At present the prospects are that there will be a fairly long adjournment.

**WHITE PINE GOING
IN MAINE FORESTS**

Guides Lamenting Outlook for
the Former Glory of Forests
of State

CALAIS, Me., Nov. 23 (Special).—There is an almost complete absence of the white pine in Maine, says J. F. Kane of Montclair, N. J., who has just returned from the northern lake region of Maine. "Broad acres are flooded, leaving nothing in sight except dead stumps. One cannot but be impressed by the apparent lack of reforestation, except by some of the more progressive paper companies, and by the condition of the land left after lumber has been cut. The effect produced is very depressing, and guides in particular are lamenting the fate that seems to await the former glory of the Maine woods."

"Looking at the matter purely from an economic view, we of the present generation are already being adversely affected by the increasing scarcity of white pine. Before 1885, for example, spruce timber was delivered in New York City at \$13 per thousand feet. Today the same timber costs \$65. It is now estimated that our total virgin supply will scarcely last 40 years, while wood consumption is increasing at the rate of 30 per cent every 10 years. This country must learn to look upon our forests as public utilities and urge the various states to speed their feeble progress in protecting their great forest resources. The public should not overlook the fact that, while it is standing aside, big pulp mills have been building up capacities in each of the last decades."

In 1850 Prussia was spending 37 cents per acre for forest protection and was netting an income of 46 cents per acre. In 1901 it spent on an average \$1.43 and netted \$2.87. Early last century Saxony spent 80 cents per acre and netted \$5, but just before the war it was spending three times that amount and in return was netting five times the revenue.

In some respects, other of our states are showing greater foresight than does the State of Maine. Pennsylvania has the most effective forest laws. Let any lover of the woods or believer in forest production visit the Adirondacks and make his own comparison with what he sees in other states. New York State does not permit the removal of seed trees and it makes sure of continued growth and of better fire protection by cutting and care of the soil should be strictly observed.

"No State in the Union has gone so far as Germany, previous to the World War, in getting full value out of the timber. There the tops are used for pulp, the log for lumber. In Maine the smaller log is used for pulp while the top is left in the woods. New Hampshire has adopted legislation that the lover of the woods, along with progressive pulp and paper companies, will, I believe, like to see adopted in other states where the same problem must be handled. It is interesting to note in this connection that New Hampshire reports annual shipments of 500,000 Christmas trees and that a recommendation has just been made to purchase a new forest nursery at a cost of \$800,000, capable of producing 1,000,000 trees annually."

"Maine is doubtless doing far more to protect its forests than the casual observer can learn from a trip through the woods. Maine had some of the most extensive forests in this country. Will she continue to lead in the protection of this great asset for future generations?"

TERMINAL TO COST \$500,000
SOUTH PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 23.—Portland Terminal Company officials announced in behalf of a petition for the closing of the Rigby Road before the city council last night that the new terminal here, to be used by the Maine Central and Boston and Maine Railroads, will cost between \$500,000 and \$600,000 and will employ 650 men. It will include 27 miles of track, in addition to freight yard, roundhouse, workshop and office building.

**CAR PROBLEM SEEN
AS MINOR FACTOR
IN COAL SHORTAGE**
(Continued from Page 1)

"peak" higher and the "valleys" lower. From the operators' point of view, of course, the matter is entirely the fault of the unsympathetic railroads. The railroad is easy to condemn in the annual crisis, it is the most obvious target in sight, and the public is almost as ready to believe accusations against it as against the mines. Furthermore, the lack of cars in the face of huge demand and plentiful supply cannot go unnoticed. Consequently the operator complains vociferously. It may be remarked here that one of the most curious sights in nature is to see an anthracite company—one of the ring of seven or eight so-called "railroad companies" whose very name indicates complete unity with the railroad group which monopolizes 75 per cent of America's hard coal—protesting bitterly against the actions of a railroad company, when directors of mine and road are practically the same persons.

The depreciation of railroad cars exposed to the weather is no less serious than the depreciation of an idle coal mine. Coal cars in 1920 were reckoned to number 925,000, with a capital investment of roughly \$1,333,333,333. Idleness would be as serious to the cars as to the mines, and the car investment is actually in the same financial class with mine investment. Seasonal fluctuation bears as heavily upon one industry as the other. If there were enough coal cars to carry America's mine output in one month, those cars would be idle for the other 11 months. If to keep one industry busy it is necessary to make the other idle, one has only juggled the business see-saw and not proposed any true remedy to present conditions at all.

Seems Simple to Uninitiated
The facts were put even more forcibly by a man very close to the President's Fact-Finding Commission, on whom in recent days the difficulties of an overnight reform of the present chaotic coal conditions have been growing. He was approached by a blithe friend highly ignorant of the situation, to whom a solution seemed correspondingly simple, with the assurance that all the coal mines needed were "more cars."

The first man answered thus: Let us suppose that the total investment in a brand new coal mine is \$400,000. It might take 40 cars a day to carry off the output from this mine, and these cars might travel 10 freight days away. That would mean, of course, another 10 days for them to return, or, in other words, that one car could be loaded once every 20 days. If the mine, theoretically, worked 100 per cent of the possible time, some 800 cars would be needed to meet its output.

The cost of a new car is \$1500 to \$2000. At the latter price the total cost for the 800 new cars alone, disregarding locomotives, etc., would be more than the original cost of the mine itself. This shows the difficulty to be met in undertaking to increase the car supply to meet coal demand overnight, for mines are constantly increasing.

"Let no one suppose," says a Government statistician, "that by indiscriminately increasing the number of cars and the carrying capacity of the railroads, the problem of the irregular operation in the coal industry will be solved."

The foregoing facts apply to normal conditions. But the present railroad condition in the United States is anything but normal. At one of the most critical times in industrial history, when for weeks it was a question whether sufficient soft coal would be delivered, and when, even now, the supply of hard coal is in grave insecurity, the railroads have not been giving sufficient service.

Worst Shortage Known
The car shortage today is the worst in the history of the Nation. On Sept. 15, 20,157 locomotives, or 31.4 per cent of the whole were in need of repairs. On Oct. 1, 19,727, or 30.6 per cent were in need of repairs. Of the actual car shortage of 152,034 on that date, Railway Age comments: "Thus, for the first time in its history, the country is confronted at the very beginning of a period of business revival not only with a shortage of transportation, but with the most acute shortage that ever existed."

The editor forecasts that this shortage will continue through the present winter and be at its height in the spring of 1923. On Oct. 20 demand for cars in excess of current supply amounted to 179,239.

Under the present conditions, and they leave little doubt that in the various factors producing the coal emergency, the car shortage which has been growing steadily worse for years and which the war augmented and the shop craftsmen's strike (which is by no means over) rendered acute, played an important part. Even the recent coal strike added to the present rail burden, for hundreds of cars that had never wandered before were pressed into service by non-union miners and sent as far as 20 freight days away to deliver to new customers, and these cars have only recently responded to the frantic calls of traffic managers to return.

Felt in Hard Coal Field
Even anthracite is being delayed by lack of cars and power in the area where the "railroad companies" have their monopoly. A writer has noted, in the American Economic Review, that it is "a curious fact" that only in a few cases have car shortages actually curtailed the consumption of coal.

It might be less curious to the uninitiated public if it were better understood that anthracite owners and railroad owners of the region are one and the same, and that whatever products are held up by a car shortage in those parts, coal, their own precious fuel, is the last to find difficulties in its way. In the present crisis it seems clear, however, that for some reason even hard coal is being delayed.

Records of the United States Geological Survey for 30 years show that between 1890 and 1919 the bituminous mines worked only 215 days, and lost 93 possible working days each year. Car shortage and labor troubles affected the distribution of work, according to statisticians of the Survey, but the determining factor in working time was the total demand for coal.

CAR PROBLEM SEEN AS MINOR FACTOR IN COAL SHORTAGE

(Continued from Page 1)

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**UPWARD MOVE
OF GERMAN MARK**

Herr Cuno's Government Inspires
Confidence in Business Circles

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Nov. 23.—His Cabinet complete, although Baron von Rosenberg, who has been assigned the portfolio of foreign affairs, has yet to be heard from. Wilhelm Cuno, the new Chancellor, took over the government from Dr. Wirth last night, when a joint meeting of the old and the new ministries was held in the chancellery. Arrangements have been made for the new Cabinet to go before the Reichstag on Friday afternoon and ask a vote of confidence. Herr Cuno's policy will then be announced. Authoritative forecasts say that it will be in line with Dr. Wirth's last note to the Reparations Commission with regard to a moratorium and the stabilization of the mark.

Baron von Rosenberg, who is now Minister at Copenhagen, has been called to Berlin. The vernacular press regards the new Government as leaning distinctly towards the Right and as being a transitory one. On the other hand the confidence of industry and finance in the country in Herr Cuno's Government is shown in the quotations of the mark, which were quoted early this morning as nearly 3000 marks better to the dollar a quotation than at end of the Wirth regime.

**UNUSUAL VALUES IN
DISTINCTIVE
CHRISTMAS
CARDS**

WE OFFER a select variety of cards at very reasonable prices. The illustration on each card is in the form of an exquisite ETCHING so attractive that many people consider them worth framing.

Folder type with engraved greeting on third page—our third page blank for your own expression.

SEND FOR CATALOG or Call at Our Studio

A. R. THAYER, INC.
126 MASS. AVE., BOSTON, MASS.

OPPORTUNITY
For a business man with engineering training and experience, or ambitious young man having engineering education, to purchase controlling interest in going business at an unusually moderate price.

The apparatus, which has been highly perfected and developed, is designed for economy in power-plant operation. The system is being used with satisfaction in a number of power plants right now. The company maintains its own factory. Investigation is invited from those who have a fair amount of money available.

K., Room 101, 34 S. 17th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**BIGELOW,
KENNARD & CO.
EST. 1830 INC.**

Strange, is it not, that after all these years of making clothes for men—

The two-trousers suit should just receive its rightful attention?

Nine out of every ten men today ask for a suit with two pairs of trousers.

Why? . . . Not merely for economy. . . . For satisfaction, as well.

The coat invariably outlasts the trousers—why not have the extra pair of trousers?

Thus, the suit lasts longer, and looks better while it lasts.

A very simple idea, which probably explains why it has not been promoted before.

Naturally, the Wanamaker Store makes a feature of men's two-trousers suits.

President Conveys Laddie Boy's Tailwag

Live Wires Club Receives Letter
From Mr. Harding

HARDWICK, Mass., Nov. 23.—President Harding is a letter recently received by the Live Wires Club, a boys' organization founded here last summer by John Hays Hammond, conveyed his good wishes and "the very friendly tail wag of Laddie Boy, the White House Alreadale." He also sent his autographed photograph.

The president of the club, which is composed of boys between 10 and 13 years of age is Donald MacMillan. The letter says in part:

"Because your members are all young live wires I am very happy to send to the club an autographed photograph for a place in its offices and I am more than happy to express my very cordial good wishes and the added hope that the ambitions of your membership will be fully realized."

"I understand the club possesses a dog. Let me convey to him the very friendly tailwag of Laddie Boy, the White House Alreadale. Any good dog is devotedly fond of boys and I do not believe a boy would be quite natural if he did not love a faithful dog."

**DRESSING TO EXPRESS
PERSONALITY IS URGED**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 23 (Special).—Personality expressed in clothes has become a long and arduous task, so the thoughtfully standardized have the manufacturers made the garments they place on the market for women's wear," said Mr. Dyer. "The art of dressing to express one's personality is a fine art. It should not be a business dependent upon enormous advertising."

"Here in America women buy their clothes by the number, the price and the color, so the thoughtfully standardized have the manufacturers made the garments they place on the market for women's wear," said Mr. Dyer. "The art of dressing to express one's personality is a fine art. It should not be a business dependent upon enormous advertising."

Importers Not Fooled
Importers must not be fooled by the apparent frequency of service from South America which they now enjoy. Shipping men generally believe that should the Shipping Board for any reason abandon its Boston-South American

can service the foreign flag steamers in this trade will thereafter only occasionally call at this port. Fortunately, certain New England interests, keen to realize the importance of this direct service, are seriously considering the purchase of American flag steamers, thereby assuring Boston a permanent direct trade. I would urge New England shippers, in order to protect their own interests, to support in the most generous manner his South American service, for it is only by co-operation of this character that Boston can expect to enjoy adequate ocean transportation from this port.

The same business co-operation and business interest which has made the English lines, above referred to, strong, can make possible this South American line.

For a long time Boston's ocean business has been hampered by differentials on basic cargoes like grain and packers' goods. The justification for the original amount of that differential has passed away; that they are today unjustly. A readjustment should be had, not for the purpose, or to the detriment of our shipping, but for the purpose of giving Boston and the shippers of this country the right to utilize the trade location and natural advantages of our harbor, and to the proper advantage. This port is a national, as well as a local, asset and should be considered on that basis.

And here again comes that fundamental principle which underlies not only Government aid in shipping but all international trade. Every improvement in, and cheapening of, transportation means an increase in the amount of cargoes transported. As the change from sail to steam brought a regularity and economy of the merchant fleet from 3,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons and created business for three times that tonnage by varying increasing means, and making possible an immense increase in industrial production to the benefit of all nations, so these proposed improvements in transportation facilities mean a corresponding increase in the world's international trade—an increased ocean business in which the ships of all maritime nations will have a share, and in which we, the United States shall have its proper part.

Delay Continues Expense
To delay is to continue the useless expenditure annually of millions of dollars for idle ships; to lose all those trade advantages which this war-built fleet has put into our hands; to put us again within the trade control of our competitors in foreign markets and to send the bulk of that vast fleet of steel steamers, built with the people's money and which legislation could make an asset instead of a liability to the people, to be heap where those wooden craft already have gone.

We seek no monopoly in trade. We recognize that from the very nature of the case, Great Britain will be able to have merchant tonnage three times the size of that which may carry our flag in foreign trade; but every American ship should be able to take from the other nations of the world.

That is less than England has claimed and taken in her foreign trade; why, then, should this smaller amount be denied to us?

"Home Service"

—is our new lower priced complete family laundry plan that you hear so much about nowadays—say the Pilgrim Maids. It gives Pilgrim quality at a quantity price.

It includes everything washable in the home—for the men, women and children. TRY "Home Service"—this week.

—free from those disfiguring laundry marks.
—at our new lower prices the cost is less than laundering at home.

Pilgrim motors cover all points within 10 miles of Boston. Agents at North and South Station Haberdashers.

Telephone ROXBURY 2880
PILGRIM LAUNDRY
65 Allerton St. BOSTON

**SOLVES A BIG
PROBLEM
IN THE HOME**
Manufactured and sold by

ITALY ENTERS UPON INDUSTRIAL PERIOD

Economic Renaissance Being Experienced—Increase of Manufactures

The following is the first of two articles dealing with the industrial renaissance of Italy.

By CLAYTON SEDGWICK COOPER

It is manifestly unfair to Italy, as well as to the facts, to estimate this country by comparing its industrial conditions with those found in the United States or England. It is quite as incongruous as the usual attempt to estimate Italy of today by considering her as the mother, or, as someone has called her, the "grandmother of civilization," since the medieval and ancient characteristics of Roman life are as widely separated from those of modern Italy as one could imagine. It is rather in the light of a very new nation, a nation of not more than 60 years of development, even now deeply involved in the problems germane to growth and youth, that we can discern the present-day Italy and her inhabitants.

Italian industrial progress dates only from the very end of the last century, when the first great power stations were erected. It must be remembered also that none of her component states were possessed of any industrial tradition; in fact, that all this tradition and experience, industrially speaking, is only about 20 years of age.

There is no doubt, however, that this ancient people, but new country, is now on the threshold of a fresh period of industrial and commercial enterprise. This point is not easily achieved by the foreigner, since it has been customary to overlook or underestimate Italy from the point of view of her practical or material progress. To give a country the reputation of a "tourist's paradise" or an "art center" is to "damn with praise" as far as business reputation is concerned.

Italians' Business Capacity
It is quite time that we come to appreciate the Italians from the point of view of their business capacity. No people are more shrewd, none more deserving to be placed in the category of moderns, none less sentimental when it comes to the conduct of large industrial enterprises and foreign trade, than are these highly intelligent and capable business men of Italy. This country's relationships with the United States have been based too generally upon historical reminiscences at public dinners and somewhat frothy emotionalism; our relationships with Italy, however, are found to be based in the future upon mutual markets and common interests of a commercial kind. Italy is entering upon a real industrial renaissance, and to be acquainted with these movements and to be ready to respond to the Italian call for co-operation in business interchange, is one of the American opportunities at present.

Two factors have contributed greatly to the industrial progress of the past two decades in Italy. First there is the remarkable man power of the country, which has provided not simply the mills, factories, and mines with efficient and industrious labor, but also has developed in its ranks men of initiative and high grade business ability, who have made names for themselves in connection with this new era of Italy's economic and industrial revival. The second contributing factor was the construction of hydro-electric stations which have placed at the disposal of industry the motive power required for its prosperity.

World's Industrial Life
Taken from the point of view of population and "man power," Italy must be reckoned with by all those attempting to judge of her present and future progress in the world's industrial life. The population is greater than the entire civilized peoples of the South American continent, and with the possible exception of Belgium, Italy is richer in capable "man-power" than any other like area of the earth. Italy is the only one of the great European belligerents emerging from the European war with a larger population than when she entered it. In spite of the 600,000 men killed in battle the return of the Italian Reservists from foreign lands, together with the limitation of emigration to the United States, have

more than made up of this loss in population. Today, in fact, one of Italy's problems consists in utilizing to advantage her rapidly increasing man power. With the reduction of emigrants to the United States, she has naturally turned some of her workers to Europe where Italians in large numbers are helping to rebuild the devastated areas of France, and can be found also in ever increasing numbers in virtually every section of southwestern Europe and the Near East. New steamship lines to South America are carrying full passenger lists of Italians looking forward to colonization and manual labor in the Argentine and Brazil particularly, while the entire Italian Peninsula from the Alps to the southern shores of Sicily, mountainside and plain alike, reveal the intensive agricultural handwork of the Italian laborer.

Manufactures of All Kinds
It is by no means only in these fields of emigration and agricultural activities that the Italians have made or are making notable contribution to the progress of the world. Northern Italy especially is filled with manufacturing plants for the making of cotton goods, silk manufactures, steel products, machinery and automobiles, while in the central and southern portions of the country, one finds a wide variety of manufactures including marble and alabaster quarries, factories for the manufacture of embroderies, lace and all kinds of art objects, chemical and sulphur industries, glass works, talc, together with the ever present wine industry and the preparation of the various fruits of the prolific Italian soil.

In all these diverse phases of manufacture and mining production, the Italian has shown valuable qualities of skill, inventiveness, energy, and persistence. Not less vital to her industrial future is the present enlarging utilization of the resources almost unlimited of water power. The energy employed and latent in falling water is probably greater in Italy than in any other country of its size on the globe. The concessions already granted reach 3,000,000 horse power and the country waits only for more prosperous times to embark upon a series of hydro-electric developments unexampled in any European country. With the re-claiming of Italy's former provinces, the Trentino, Upper Adige and Venezia Giulia, large additions have been made to the country's wealth and water power. It is estimated that Italy has now enough hydro-electric energy latent and applied to electrify the entire railway system of the country, and to furnish well power for all her street railways, lighting plants, and factories in the well-known industrial sections of Piedmont and Lombardy.

One of the chief drawbacks to Italy's industrial development in the past has been her lack of coal and also a comparative lack of iron. With the harnessing and utilizing of her hydro-electric reserves (white coal) all of her diverse industries have taken on new life and far-reaching plans are being made for future development.

Automobile Industry
During the summer of 1922 the world's press was filled with news of a great victory scored by the Italian automobile industry at the international competition at Strasbourg. In a competition with French and British machines, the Italians with a Fiat motor car, and a Garelli motor cycle won the two first prizes, thus placing Italian motor vehicles in the front ranks for speed, simplicity and fine workmanship. There are doubtless many people on this side of the water who have not begun to think of Italy as a land with great smoking factories, extensive steel works, large mining properties and manufacturing industries of growing importance. The Rome Tribune declares: "Steel plants have sprung up as if by magic, turning out supplies which were previously lacking by us; for example we have been making steel moulds more

resistant than the famous Austrian moulds, as well as electro magnets, reflectors, agricultural machines, apparatus of precision, telephones, tools, and appliances of various sorts—all products of the best quality and furnished in large quantities to our Allies. The production of our aeroplane factories has attained surprising proportions. A single plant in Lombardy has proved its capacity for delivering 25 machines per day."

The aeroplane construction in Italy began in 1910 when three aeroplanes were built; in 1915, 450 aeroplanes were constructed while in the year 1920 Italy built 6500 of these eagles of the air. The construction of aeroplane engines in Italy has had even greater and more rapid history. In 1910, 13 of such engines were built, while in 1918 Italian workshops turned out 15,600 aeroplane engines. The Ansaldo Steel Company, together with the Ilva Company, a similar large plant for steel and mechanical construction, in Italy has had even greater and more rapid history. In 1910, 13 of such engines were built, while in 1918 Italian workshops turned out 15,600 aeroplane engines.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE DEFEATED IN PARIS

By Narrow Majority Senators Throw Out Measure

By Special Cable
PARIS, Nov. 23.—The hopes, which were cherished by the French women that the vote would at last be accorded by the Senate were not fulfilled. Nevertheless it was only by a narrow majority, the voting being 156 against 134, that the senators decided not to proceed to the consideration of the articles of the bill. There has been a long, general discussion on the question, but it may be declared that not a vote on the merits of the project but only on the procedure, has been taken.

There is nothing then to prevent the reintroduction of a similar measure at an early date. The opposition in the Senate may, however, be harder to overcome than is supposed by the enthusiastic woman suffragists. The following anecdote, which is authentic, illustrates the point. A senator in conversation expresses himself as a feminist. "Then you will vote for the bill?" he was asked. "Certainly," he replied. "Do you think you will win?" he was questioned. "I sincerely hope," he replied, "else I would not be voting for the bill."

This really serves to convey the character of much of the support which the bill, passed by the Chamber of Deputies years ago, obtains in the Senate, and this kind of support is nearly as bad as downright opposition.

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AMERICAN PLEADS FOR RESUMPTION OF RUSSIAN TRADE

Mr. Sumner Says Soviet Chiefs Admit Failure and Recognize Property Rights

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Malcolm Sumner, a New York lawyer who recently returned from a professional mission to Europe in behalf of important financial and industrial interests, and who, while abroad, met Messrs. Tchitcherine, Krassin and other Soviet Russian leaders, delivered an address on "The Russian Revolution" before the Society of Arts and Sciences at the Hotel Astor here last night.

Mr. Sumner, in his remarks, voiced nine interesting observations made on his European trip as follows:

1. Bolshevism has collapsed and the Communists are steadily losing ground because of the increased power of the peasantry.
2. Lenin, Tchitcherine and Krassin admit failure of the Marxian experiment and realize necessity of effectually restoring private property rights.
3. Russia seeks America's good will and co-operation above that of all other nations.
4. Trade negotiations need not and should not wait upon our political recognition.
5. Initial participation should be through developing natural resources instead of industrial aid.
6. Russo-Asiatic Consolidated agreement presages further restorations and concessions.
7. Union with Far East China Republic restores Russia to balance of power in Pacific.
8. Soviet's policy respecting Near East situation is similar to ours and her delegates should have full participation in questions before Lausanne conference.
9. Soviet leaders are opposed to League of Nations.

Conspicuous Amid Chaos
In drawing his word picture of developments in Russia Mr. Sumner said:

Lenine alone of all the national leaders who directed the destinies of their countries at the time of the armistice remains in supreme power. Russia stands out today as the country of continental Europe which appears economically to be growing strong the most rapidly. The answer to this seeming paradox is that Europe has been and still is facing dramatic changes, whereas Russia has left its revolution behind. The important thing to consider is not the words, but the substance and practical effect of the new Soviet policy of restoring private property formerly owned by foreign nationals. Under the proposed Russo-Asiatic agreement, the Soviet Government, although it has not abandoned its policy of "state ownership," has proposed granting a 99-year lease with rights

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equally as effective as absolute ownership. There seems no reason why, as a condition precedent to our admitting a purely trade delegation, we should officially investigate Soviet Russia. Through the American Relief Association's representatives in all parts of Russia, which organization is headed by Secretary of Commerce Hoover, our Government has certainly kept itself fully informed of everything probably better than any other nation and possibly learned more than could be ascertained by a purely official investigation. Russia has acknowledged that Bolshevism is a failure. She admits her industries are ruined. Her prayers for succor are a confession that her communistic experiment in agriculture has resulted in famine. What more is there to investigate?

Russia's representatives have declared their willingness to welcome and afford facilities for investigation to any American interest or group genuinely desirous of seeking opportunities there for industrial development or trade. She is also willing to send a strictly trade delegation here for the purpose of discussing ways and means for American interests to participate in Russia's economic rehabilitation and development.

A. F. OF L. WILL NOT GO TO THE HAGUE

Federation Refuses to Promise General Strike in War Times

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The American Federation of Labor executive council will not participate in the International Anti-War Conference to be held at The Hague on Dec. 19 with representatives of European Labor and the International Federation of Trade Unions.

The reasons given are that "The conference is bound in advance to a restricted course of action, and that these advance restrictions involve the acceptance of policies which the American Federation of Labor opposes. The Hague conference is bound in advance to the support of an international strike in the event of any war regardless of whether such a war might be purely defensive and the conference is bound in advance to a declaration in favor of nationalization of wealth in the form of raw materials and even manufactured products."

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

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jects to the agenda which makes the introduction of any new and original proposal impossible. "In declining the American Federation of Labor reiterates its devotion to the cause of peace and announces its intention of continuing as opportunity offers to do all that lies within its power to promote in a constructive manner the cause of international peace."

CONCERT IS HEARD ACROSS CONTINENT

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 18 (Special Correspondence)—Broadcasting a radio concert from San Diego to Marblehead, Mass., is the latest feat of the San Diego Union-Evening Tribune-Southern Electric station KDPT here. With hertzian waves traveling through space with the speed of light, the voice and strains of a recent concert were heard plainly in the eastern city. This, it is believed, establishes a record for all privately-owned broadcasting stations in the United States.

The concert was "picked up" by R. N. Henderson, 17 Middle street, Marblehead, Mass., who, in a letter just received here, asserts he had no difficulty in hearing the entire program clearly. The distance between San Diego and Marblehead is about 2400 miles.

NEW RADIO RECORD IN WEATHER REPORT

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Less than three minutes after the query "How's the weather?" had been flashed across the Atlantic by wireless, replies were received from London, Paris, Berlin, and Bergen, Norway. "Raining, mild," was London's answer received in 45 seconds. Norway's reply came 10 seconds later, France was third and Germany last, 2 minutes and 40 seconds after the question. The conversations were a part of a discussion of wireless by David Bernoff, vice-president of the Radio Corporation of America, last night, at a meeting of the New York Electrical Society.

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INDUSTRIAL WASTE PREVENTS LUXURY

W. R. Bassett Says Efficiency Would Remove High Prices

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Complete elimination of waste in industry would give every workman in the country, including day laborers, all the luxuries that are now available to a man earning \$150 a week, delegates to the sixth state Industrial Conference were told at yesterday's session. W. R. Bassett of New York was the speaker.

"That does not mean," Mr. Bassett explained, "that the workman would receive \$150 or more in money for a week's work. It does mean that costs could be reduced sufficiently to make goods cost but a fraction of what they do now. Money wages might not increase. That is immaterial; what counts is what can be bought with wages."

Mr. Bassett was one of a score of speakers who discussed ways and means to reduce waste in industry to a minimum. Labor on its side was urged to welcome labor-saving methods and to oppose any measure that might restrict production.

METHODISTS START CAPITAL BUILDING

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Work has been started on the new headquarters building here of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church. When completed the building will be used both by the Board of Temperance and as the center of Methodist interests of the capital. It will be five stories, with steel and stone construction, modern and fireproof throughout.

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GERMAN DELEGATES ADMONISH AMERICAN DRYS TO STAND FIRM

(Continued from Page 1)

That is our answer to the plea in your country for light wines and beer.

Surprised by Enforcement

The members of the delegation stated frankly that they came to this country expecting to see liquor "flowing freely" and intoxicated persons staggering along the sidewalks of American cities. Instead of such conditions, three weeks in such cities as New York and Philadelphia have led them to believe that prohibition is a remarkable success in this country and will continue so, despite the fact that the liquor interests are doing their best to discredit it here and abroad. Miss Lohman said:

In New York we went into the Bowery at night; we went to the great hotels and restaurants looking for what we call "booze," but we could smell none and we could see none. We have found nothing in this country to verify the impression that one gets of American prohibition in the press of Germany and other European countries. We looked for liquor along the "Gay White Way," but if there was any, we did not see it. We have seen none of the drunken people that the newspapers talk about so freely, and when we return to Germany to tell our people what a great blessing prohibition is in your country.

Like the United States, they explained the propaganda of the brewers before it is too late to make greater progress for prohibition. Not only is the German press subsidized by the liquor interests, Dr. Strecker explained, but agents are hired to go into prohibition meetings, break them up if necessary, and "trail" all prohibition speakers.

Agents Start Riots

In one small German town where he spoke recently, the police reserves had to be called out to stop rioting started by brewers' hired agents. He said:

But they cannot crush our spirit and our movement is growing everywhere throughout Germany. We are looking to the United States for its help and from what little I have seen of prohibition in this country I do not think that the United States will go backwards. As for Germany, it must and will go forward until there is a "dry" Germany.

Dr. Strecker declared that prohibition was an outgrowth of Germany's economic straits following the war. The prohibition movement had been well launched in Germany in 1919, and it is on account of the intervening four years of fighting that it is just now beginning to make itself felt in the Republic. He admitted, however, that the economic side of prohibition would probably appeal to the average German more than any other side that could be presented, as just now money is the greatest factor

in German life and if it can be proved that prohibition would save money the German people would be won over. He added:

It is our final aim to get the different German state parliaments to look at the question from our point of view and pass laws for the introduction of prohibition. Our new Republican Constitution offers a means to bring this about. We must have a government that has the courage to show the people the undisputed facts of the distressing economic situation and which will make a fearless plea to the national conscience to throw off the yoke of alcoholism.

There is a local option law now before the Reichstag but as yet the German delegation is without news of its present status. While the Government has not yet been won over to the prohibition viewpoint, the delegates explained that the attitude of the Reichstag in general was "very hopeful." Members of all political groups, they said, were interested in the question and a sub-committee is making a special investigation of prohibition. Austria has gone even farther by prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to youths under 18 years of age.

Two Lines of Effort

The prohibition movement in Germany is along two distinct lines. The Central Committee for Prohibition, the greatest of all the organizations, is for total abstinence. In it are included the chief church organizations, teachers and thousands of working people. On the side of the other faction, known as the "temperance movement," are those who believe in "moderate" drinking, or those who correspond in this country to the "light wine and beer" advocates.

Among the strongest supporters of the prohibition movement, it was declared, are the university students. Many of the students' "beer clubs" have been turned into temperance societies, and while a majority of the students favor "moderation" in drinking, leaders in Germany expect to draw upon the universities in the future for most of the dry recruits. Closely aligned with the temperance movement in the colleges and universities is the campaign among the children now under way in Germany, Dr. Strecker said.

We have more than 300,000 persons working actively for prohibition in Germany today. Before we are through we will have them in every village and city in the country. We only hope that the United States will not go back to light wines and beer and that the people in your country will be helped by the same propaganda with which Germany is being flooded. The truth is needed in making the prohibition movement effective, and the people of Germany, because of the brewery interests, are not getting the truth.

Art and Music

French Paintings

A handsome exhibition of modern French paintings is current at the Brooks Reed Gallery, Arlington Street. Renold is represented by a head study and by a landscape in which a figure may be seen this master's exquisite color and his skill in attaining the illusion of form by painting the object in all its atmospheric envelopment. One of Monet's water-lily series is on view, a poem of velvety loveliness. Almost realistic is this same painter's study of tulips with the pink, red, yellow and blue blooms, the upspringing blue-green leaves, and the brown pots filled with good black earth. The hint of gold in the brown background completes a very rich effect.

Another Monet, a landscape with two figures painted in 1883, is an admirable example of the possibilities of the impressionist method of painting. It is proof enough, if proof were needed, that the criticisms that have been directed against this method in late years are really due to the imitators of Monet and his fellows, who really found a means of expression and mastered that means in their experiments with broken color. The imitators seldom escape a "painty" effect; the real things in impressionist painting make one think of light and color, not paint.

A Cézanne, painted in 1885, has a little village on the Rhone for subject. The whole canvas was covered with a brownish gray glaze, upon which the painter brushed in his picture, using the ground tone for the sky, the walls of the houses and other details, and attaining a completed effect with a surprisingly small amount of color. The houses are set firmly down into the landscape, the trees and hills are painted with all the feeling for volume for which Cézanne became noted.

By Andre there are several excellent characteristic works, with the figures taking their due place in the landscape as in a tapestry. By Degas is a souvenir of the ballet and a little legendary scene that are worthy of the repute of this painter, who is already accepted as a classic. There is also a landscape by Guillaumin, a snow scene by Loiseau and several strong marines by Mauffra. E. C. S.

Playbills at Harvard

Copies of playbills dated 1760 and 1767 of Gay's "Beggars Opera" as it was first performed in the Theater Royal in Drury Lane, London, are on view in the treasure room of the Widener Library in the Harvard Yard, Cambridge. One of these bills announces that at the end of Act I, "Miss

Brickier will sing a favorite song, accompanied by Mr. Dribin on a new instrument, called Piano Forte." On the same wall with the playbills hang political cartoons whose eighteenth century makers have based their humor on characters in that popular English opera of the day. Editions dated 1788 of both words and music of "The Beggar's Opera" are also on view in the glass cases in the treasure room, together with a few books which William C. Lane, the Harvard College librarian, has assembled to show the opinions of Swift, Pope, Hogarth, Dr. Johnson and other eighteenth century notables on that much-discussed departure from the familiar Italian opera of that period.

Reproductions of Old Ivories

Frederic Parsons of Waban is exhibiting at Wellesley College 60 copies which he has made of medieval ivories in the British Museum. The originals were used from the tenth to the fifteenth centuries, as backs of mirrors, as book covers, and sometimes as covers for jewel caskets.

Boston Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club—Works by Denman W. Ross. City Club—Georges Plasse's paintings. Brooks Reed's—French paintings. Copley Gallery—Early American Portraits. Dorr & Richards—Arthur C. Goodwin's pastels; Alice Thevin's paintings; Boston etchers. Grace Horne's—Paintings by Vladimir Pavlovsky and George W. Halliwell. Guild of Boston Artists—Arthur P.

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Mr. Humphrey's Organ Recital

Homer Humphrey, of the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music, gave an organ recital last evening in Jordan Hall. His program, of unusual interest, was as follows: Dunham, Sonata No. 4, "In the Highlands"; Florent Schmitt, Prelude op. 11; Marcel Dupré, Antiphon and Scherzo Franck, Priere, op. 20, and Choral in A minor.

Dunham's sonata was played from manuscript for the first time, the Prelude by Florent Schmitt, and Dupré's Antiphon were played for the first time at these concerts, and Dupré's Scherzo was played for the first time in Boston. For more than 10 years Mr. Humphrey has made it possible for the students and teachers of the conservatory, and others interested, to become familiar with the best in the literature of the organ. A musician of catholic taste, he has many times been content to forgo opportunities for the display of his powers as a virtuoso, which are great, for the sake of bringing to the attention of his audience music for his instrument which would otherwise seldom come to performance here. His program of last evening was no exception to his general custom. Few organists, bent on catching the ear of a public unfamilarly often accustomed to associate an organ recital with Lemmens' "Storm" et id genus omne, would care to take the trouble involved in preparing for performance so difficult a piece as Dupré's Scherzo, yet this composition and the preceding Antiphon revealed a composer of great originality of musical thought and expression.

Dunham's Sonata "In the Highlands" is a series of mood pictures, inspired by various autumn scenes in the highlands, presumably of Scotland, although there is no attempt at local coloring. There are five episodes, connected and of course, admirably written for the instrument, the composer's reputation as an organist being well known. The most successful seems to be the fourth, which depicts drifting shadows. Here there are novel effects of harmony and the melancholy of autumn is skilfully pictured.

César Franck's Prayer and Choral were played in commemoration of the composer's one hundredth anniversary. Mr. Humphrey is no less progressive in his interpretations than in his musical tastes. Realizing that the ingenuity of modern organ builders has placed at his command many new effects of registration, he has not been slow to take advantage of them, while never sacrificing the congruous to mere trickery. His playing last evening was at all times musically and gave evidence of careful and logical thought. S. M.

Gallo Symphony Band

The Gallo Symphony Band, Stanislas Gallo, conductor, gave a concert last evening in Symphony Hall. The concert was a private one for the entertainment of the Bank Officers Association, but it was of particular musical interest, as it offered the opportunity of hearing, under the most favorable conditions, an organization which has attracted the attention of many musicians hereabouts. Mr. Gallo has various novel theories regarding the constitution of bands which he has more or less successfully put into execution. The possibilities of wind instruments used by themselves, without the conjunction of strings, have been little investigated by composers up to the present time. Whether or not Mr. Gallo has succeeded in solving all the problems connected therewith need scarcely be discussed here. Doubtless he would be the last person to claim having done so. Suffice it to say that his band plays with a good balance and quality of tone and excellent ensemble. S. M.

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New Hampshire's Three Women Legislators Firm for Dry Law

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 22.—Three women have been elected to the New Hampshire Legislature. Mrs. Effie Yantis, wife of a Universalist clergyman at Manchester; Mrs. John H. Bartlett of Raymond, N. H., and Mrs. Gertrude Caldwell of Portsmouth, mother of four children. Mrs. Yantis is a Republican and was elected after a spirited and close contest both in the primary and the

election. Mrs. Bartlett was nominated in the primary without opposition and being in a Democratic constituency had no difficulty in being elected. Mrs. Caldwell did not seek election at all and did not even file her name in the primary. Voters wrote her name in on the ballot and although Portsmouth is normally a Republican city, she was carried in on the Democratic landslide. She is the first mother to be elected to legislative office in this State.



Two of New Hampshire's Woman Representatives-Elect Left—Mrs. Gertrude M. Caldwell. Right—Mrs. Effie Yantis

Mrs. Yantis has shown a deep interest in reform work and social service for many years and is prominent in the activities of the Federation of Women's Clubs. In talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, she said:

"Our main purpose in the Legislature this winter should not be to squabble over party issues, or to obstruct each other, but to co-operate and work together for the common good." The lower House of which Mrs. Yantis is a member is Democratic and the upper House or Senate is Republican. The Governor-elect is a Democrat and his council, which has a negative on all his acts, is four to one Republican.

"We should be just and fair to all, Republicans and Democrats alike," Mrs. Yantis continued. "Injustice to the farmer would react on the city man. Injustice to the manufacturer would hurt the laborer. Our interests are closely related. We cannot hurt one without hurting all."

"On the 48-hour law, I believe that eight hours is a long enough working day for any woman. Most women who are employed try to do housework night and morning. Women are



Two of New Hampshire's Woman Representatives-Elect Left—Mrs. Gertrude M. Caldwell. Right—Mrs. Effie Yantis

The Republicans favor a fact-finding commission and the Democrats favor a 48-hour law without any investigation. Mrs. Caldwell and Mrs. Bartlett stand on the Democratic platform for a 48-hour law. All three women are in favor of strict enforcement of the prohibition laws and are against any modification to permit the sale of beer and wines.

Mrs. Bartlett has taken a keen interest in political affairs in her community for years. At the recent Democratic State Convention she was invited to speak and made one of the most forceful addresses of the convention. She took occasion to predict that the participation of women in politics would lead to the discontinuance of the custom of buying votes which for years has disgraced many of the communities in this State. She said the women in her town had already forced both political parties to adopt cleaner methods of campaigning.

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of Boston University, for the use of students. Briefly outlined the scheme represents the sun by some well known object, in this case the State House dome, 53 feet in diameter, and works out from this the size in corresponding ratio of the various planets, and indicates their orbits by routes covering certain areas in Boston.

Mercury, the planet nearest the sun, would accordingly be about two inches in diameter; its orbit beginning in Park Square; the earth, about a mile distant from the State House, would have a relative diameter of nearly six inches. Mars would be approximately 12 inches. Jupiter over 5 feet, and Saturn a foot smaller in diameter. These figures, according to the astronomy department, multiplied by 86,000,000 give some idea of the size and distances of the planetary bodies.

BALLOT BOARD HEAD IS ASKED TO REMAIN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 23 (Special)—Governor San Souci has declined to accept the resignation of George R. Lawton as chairman of the State Returning Board and calls upon Mr. Lawton to complete his term, which he says he feels will be "a real public service." The board has yet to complete the canvass of the vote for State officers in the last election. The Governor points out that it would be practically an impossibility to attempt to fill the office at this time.

Since the announcement of Mr. Lawton's resignation, ascribed by him to business reasons, but indicated by the Governor to be more because of increased pressure due to political interference, the law under which the board was created has been severely criticized. Mr. Lawton's record has been felt to be free from criticism, both among Republicans and among Democrats. Mr. Lawton was appointed as a Republican.

WAGE CONFERENCE FORECAST

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 23 (Special)—Another wage conference of Worcester trolleyman and officials of the Consolidated Street Railway Company is forecast before the matter is submitted for arbitration. At a meeting of the men yesterday, the proposal of the company for a reduction of 8 cents an hour during 1923 was almost unanimously rejected. The present rates of wages are: 48 cents an hour for the first three months' service; 53 cents in the next nine months' service, and 58 cents an hour thereafter. An increase of 10 cents an hour all along the scale has been asked by the trolleyman, and the company favors an 8-cent reduction per hour. There is a possibility that the question will be settled on a compromise basis, the men taking the same wages as they are now getting.

Wellesley Roll Shows 122 Helens

Elizabeths, Not Lizzies, Next With 100 on List

Girls' last names are susceptible to changes—but first names never! The Wellesley College Information Bureau apparently sensed this fact the other day—not necessarily for the first time, though—and one of its members was set to work compiling a list of students' and faculty members' names, and tabulating them, not by last names after city directory fashion, but by their given names. The results surprised the college authorities.

It was found that Helen is the most common first name at Wellesley. There are more than 260 different first names among the 1500 tabulated, not allowing for variations in spelling and in form of the same name. The count revealed 122 Helens. Elizabeths were runners-up in the count with an even 100. Then there are more than 70 Catherineas and Dorothys, and 96 Maries. Marians appear 47 times on the list.

Of course, it is only natural that in such a large list there should be many names which are not only uncommon, but decidedly unusual. Some of them are family names like Darrel, or Keith, or Carlyn. Others, such as Juvenat, Marquise, and Servira are foreign names. There are compounds like Elabel, and still others which are less obvious as to derivation. Some of these are Doni, Dell, Lilith, Mena, Norna, Silka, and Wilda.

BOWDOIN GATEWAY STARTED

BRUNSWICK, Me., Nov. 23 (Special)—The foundation for the Robinson Memorial Gateway at Bowdoin College has been completed and everything is now in readiness for the construction of the gateway itself, which will be erected in the spring in time to have it completed and ready for dedication at the next commencement. This gateway is being given by Clement F. Robinson, Dwight S. Robinson, and Arthur L. Robinson of Portland, the three sons of Prof. Franklin C. Robinson, for many years head of the department of chemistry at Bowdoin.

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Showers, sunshine and the fall of dew worked together to mature the fruits and nuts in California this year perfectly. The catalog describing some fifty gifts of California Dried and Glace Fruits, Nuts, Jellies and Preserves in various sizes and attractive assortments may be had upon request.

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The time required for engraving your greetings, and the time needed for them to reach distant points are two reasons for choosing your Christmas Greeting Cards now. The third important reason is the desirability of a selection of widest scope.

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Make This a California Christmas **HAMILTONS FOREST GIANT** DELIVERED ANYWHERE IN U. S. FOR \$6.75 This is a beautiful forest Redwood Box brimful of California's finest dried fruits and nuts. 7 lbs. net. **HAMILTONS** SAN DIEGO CALIF.

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Gallico's "The Apocalypse" Presented in New York

New York, Nov. 22. PAOLO GALICCO'S "The Apocalypse," presented in Carnegie Hall this evening by the Oratorio Society of New York, Albert Stoessel, conductor, proved musically impressive. Judged from a strictly choral viewpoint, it disclosed certain faults; but from the symphonic standpoint, extraordinary merits. From first note to last, in truth, the work was bright, forceful and engrossing. Its design showed balance, proportion and logic; its melodic style, freedom; its harmonic method, consistency; its orchestral coloring, appropriateness.

Choral societies in the United States, if there are any left outside of a few large communities doing more than a winter performance of "The Messiah" and a spring performance of "Elijah," can make no mistake in putting the oratorio into their repertory. European organizations may find in it a certain interest as illustrating the feeling of the American school of composition. They certainly could pick out nothing more authentically American than a prize piece of the National Federation of Musical Clubs.

Fresh and Vigorous

With a reasonably efficient orchestra and group of soloists, a society could hardly fail to please its public with it. For, to begin with, the text puts listeners into the same sort of reflective and meditative mood as that of a classic oratorio does, having a more or less scriptural basis and aiming to teach and persuade. And then, the music has a kind of progressive originality and piquancy that keeps hearers in wondering, expectant attitude. In brief, "The Apocalypse" is historic and correct as to form and is fresh and vigorous in treatment.

And yet certain objections, which some persons will doubtless insist are fundamental, can be raised. To take the dramatic consideration, the work is an oratorio of ideas rather than of words. Soloists and chorus sing, but what is it all about? You cannot tell, unless you have a libretto to look at. This drawback may scarcely be overcome when the performance is with full orchestral accompaniment, inasmuch as the exciting, almost invariably tends to big sonority where the poem rises to especial expressiveness. The syllable that the house ought, for the understanding of the thought or the action, to get clearly, is as a regular rule obscured by the instrumentation.

A Symphonic Oratorio

Dramatic oratorio, the authors of the text, Pauline Arnaud MacArthur and Henri Pierre Roché, called their book upon giving it fourteen years ago for whatever composition liked it to set to music. And dramatic oratorio it was called on the title-page of the Carnegie Hall program pamphlet. But symphonic oratorio would have been a more appropriate phrase. Mme. Elsa Strala sang this evening from her book the long dramatic soprano aria, "Ishtar," which constitutes the second part of the work, and the people in the audience read from their programs what she was saying. It was a matter of everybody looking at type—a giving and a receiving of a communication over the top of a book. And so with Miss Dicie Howell, soprano, Miss Delaine March, and Miss Frieda Klink, contraltos, in their smaller roles; James Price, the tenor, and Edwin Swain, the baritone. It was somewhat less that way with Frederick Patton, bass, since the passages of recitative on verses from the books of Daniel, Genesis and Revelation and the short solo in rhyme which he sang have comparatively light accompaniment.

Mr. Stoessel proved himself an admirable successor to Walter Damrosch as conductor of the Oratorio Society. Mr. Damrosch, who was present, must have been pleased with Mr. Stoessel's combination of calm command of the musical forces and vivacious manner of interpretation. The composer, who likewise was present, and who appeared on the platform in response to applause, must have been gratified with Mr. Stoessel and with everybody else who contributed to the first New York production of his work. W. P. T.

Women Composers on London Programs

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Two concerts were given in London on the evening of Nov. 3 in which compositions by women were the leading events. At Wigmore Hall, Myra Hess, Marjorie Hayward, and May Mukle combined in a recital, at which a Trio for Piano, forte, Violin, and Cello, by Rebecca Clarke was played for the first time in England. At Novello's Hall, in Wardour Street, The Society of Women Musicians gave a concert of members' compositions by invitation of another women's organization, The Efficiency Club, with a work by Dame Ethel Smyth heading the program. First-rate soloists rarely make good ensemble players. Myra Hess, Marjorie Hayward, and May Mukle are among the brilliant exceptions who prove the rule. Their performances in works so diverse, and calling for such utterly different treatment as the Trio by Rebecca Clarke, Mozart's Trio No. 5 in G major, and Ravel's great work in A minor were completely satisfying in each case, and well merited the applause bestowed on them.

Since Rebecca Clarke won a Coolidge prize with her Violin Sonata two years ago she has been recognized as one of the few women composers who can hold their own in the world of music. The trio shows a distinct advance upon the sonata. It is altogether bigger, stronger stuff, even if in some ways less attractive. Designed in three well-contrasted movements, it has a program beyond the general headings of Appassionata, Molto semplice, and Allegro Vigoroso. The composer lays out the music with a skill that is dramatic—almost melodramatic—and one listens to her vivid statements of idea as to a powerful story, not quite sure what it is about,

only convinced the situations are interesting. The slender, frugal opening, of the slow movement and the surprising trumpet-like passage on the piano in another movement are excellent examples of the unexpected turns her thoughts often take. She has a natural instinct for construction, too, and an intimate knowledge of the tone qualities of the instruments. Her trio leaves one with the memory of a work very modern and really brilliant, but reaching its best moments when she forgets contemporary idioms in permanent ideals. M. M. S.

New York Hears the Returned Paderewski

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Hearing Ignace Jan Paderewski give his first New York recital yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, I pondered upon a conclusion I inarticulately formed about him last summer, when talking with a compatriot of his, a farmer who has lately emigrated from Poland and settled in America. The farmer, who counts himself a radical in Polish politics, told me he regarded Paderewski as a greater pianist than Prime Minister. I wanted to reply that I held exactly the opposite view, though I refrained from doing so. Now as I listened yesterday to the music with which the recital opened, the Mendelssohn "Variations Sérieuses," I was compelled to believe that my unspoken opinion of a few months ago was correct; but in the course of the second number, the Schumann Fantaisie, op. 17, I began to doubt it; and in the rush of the third number, the Beethoven Sonata, op. 57, I almost regretted ever having entertained it; while in the next division of the program, comprising Chopin's G minor Ballade, B flat minor Mazurka and C sharp minor Scherzo, I banished it incontinently from my thoughts. Then in the final division, consisting of Liszt's "Au Bord d'une Source," Etude in F minor and Polonaise in E major, I began by admitting that he may be, after all, a greater Prime Minister than pianist, and I ended by accepting the notion again completely.

Paderewski, I confess, figured much in my meditations in the summer after he announced his intention to return to the concert platform; and I was glad to talk with the immigrant whom I met on the soil of New England—in a Maine hay field, to be precise—because he could authentically picture Paderewski for me in association with the people of Poland. That, however, was not the whole matter. Letting me climb up on his haystack and hunt the load for him, the Polish farmer gave back to me the nineteenth century of my folks and my youth. Really, he did in a concrete way the kind of thing Paderewski can do in an imaginative way when he plays the piano. For a moment last summer, using my job on the haystack as a viewpoint and looking off upon a stretch of field bounded by ocean, I got the Nineties back. Not that the lone spruce tree that outlined itself against the gray water was the one of 25 years ago, but the effect was the same. At the Paderewski recital, in turn, I also briefly got back the Nineties. It was in the final measures of the B flat minor Mazurka and the opening ones of the C sharp minor Scherzo. There, Paderewski was a greater pianist than Prime Minister. Not precisely the tone of formerly; but the old command of phrase was there, and the power of setting off fine patterns of melody against luminous backgrounds of harmony.

Did not Joseffy tell them, when Paderewski first came around, that they might some of the time play better than he, but that none of them would supersede him till they played more beautifully? By the test of beautiful playing, to consider his performance of light, rapid passages yesterday from Beethoven, Chopin or Liszt, I should say none of them is superseding him yet. W. P. T.

Los Angeles Philharmonic

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 13 (Special Correspondence)—Guy Maier and Lee Pattison, who have been touring the country in two-piano programs, were the assisting artists at the third symphony concert by the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, giving an interesting presentation of Mozart's E-flat major concerto. It was the first time Los Angeles has ever had an opportunity to hear this unique old number. To a certain extent the concerto suffered by having to follow an enthusiastic interpretation by the conductor, Walter Henry Rothwell, of Rimsky-Korsakoff's brilliant and colorful Schéhérazade suite, with the solo violin passages effectively played by Sylvain Noack, the concertmaster. The other orchestral number was Smetana's symphonic poem from the "My Fatherland" series, "Vltava," which was played for the first time in Los Angeles.

Minneapolis Recitals

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 13 (Special Correspondence)—Recitals by Farrar and Galli-Curci do not call for extended comment. The former was intent chiefly on creating an impression in which interpretation had no obvious part. She is not an artist whose milieu is the concert platform. She sang French songs in the vernacular and German songs in English, and the latter suffered quite as much from the utter failure of the singer to gauge their content as they did from the translation.

Galli-Curci was not in her best voice, but her singing was marked by sincerity and charm. But few of her songs belonged to the florid type with which she first came into prominence. She evidently has serious intentions of winning her way in the more ex-



acting, for her, class of vocal literature.

Mischa Elman opened the university series of concerts, his principal numbers being a Handel sonata in D major and the Lalo "Symphonie Espagnole." In spite of all that has been said, this playing does not differ very materially from that of past years.

At Chicago Theaters

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The passing of Frank Bacon proved, if proof were needed, how widespread and deep was the esteem in which the star of "Lightnin'" was held, both within and without the profession. "Lightnin'" was deprived of Mr. Bacon's acting more than a week ago, after he had acted for 15 months in Chicago. John D. O'Hara, a proficient comedian with a record of nearly 400 performances with "Lightnin'" in Australia and New Zealand, was brought on to deputize for the author-actor and it is expected he will continue in the leading role through and after the approaching Boston engagement. The play will continue here until the night of Dec. 9.

"So This Is London!" was introduced to Chicago this week as one of the features of the new offerings here. The local theatrical map is thickly dotted with native comedies, but here and there a serious play files its flag. "Lightnin'" "Thank You," "Six-Cylinder Love"—so runs the list of pieces long established; "The First Year," "Kempy," "So This Is London!" and "For All of Us" are the later arrivals. Frank Craven is soundly settled here with his comedy, "The First Year," and is playing to weekly receipts in excess of \$21,000. "Thank You" is sweeping along to capacity business in its thirteenth week, and "Six-Cylinder Love" has been built into a profitable attraction. "Kempy" has caught the fancy of the town.

"So This Is London!" is acted by a special Chicago company, organized to fill the vacancy created by the withdrawal of the Douglas Fairbanks supermovie, "Robin Hood," a magnificent picture on which too high a tariff was laid in the beginning for it long to survive the competition of the established cinema palaces, which admit the pleasure-hungry for a small amount of change.

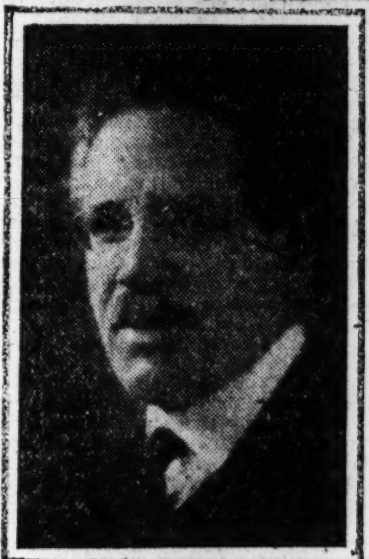
The cast of "So This Is London!" is led by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Duvall. Mr. Coburn now establishes himself as a comedian of the first order, giving in this satirical play, which at times skirts burlesque, a performance of high humorous value. He plays with gusto, and there is thought in his acting. He honestly earns the tribute of hearty laughter and warm applause.

The acting of Mrs. Coburn is influenced by her past in the classics, and she seemed at times to be speaking more in the manner of Rosalind than of Lady Amy Duckerworth. William Hodge has been his own dramatist these many seasons. One season he accepted the collaborative encouragement of Earl Derr Biggers in writing "A Cure for Curables"; but "The Road to Happiness," "Fixing Sister," "The Guest of Honor," and "Dog Love" were Hodge's own, whether signed by his rightful name or with the pseudonym of Lawrence Whitman.

The new Hodge play is "For All of Us," in which he is discovered in the character of a common laborer. This hero has the love and admiration of the many, but being neglectful of his own interests, finds life sometimes a couch of thistles rather than a bed of roses, though eventually he achieves happiness.

Another new play is "At the End of the World," which appears, by Edward Delaney Dunn on the basis of an original work by Ernest Klein. The scene is Tierra del Fuego. There is discovered Alexandra Carlisle representing an Iberian castaway of great beauty and abundant temperament. She encounters three hermits and misologists—an Englishman acted by William Morris, a Spaniard personated by Vincent Serrano, and an ignorant seaman represented by Alphonzo Ethier. They thrash out some of the problems of life.

George Arliss is ending his engagement in "The Green Goddess," a model melodrama. Allan Pollock, courageously venturing upon self-management with "Divorcement," is rewarded for his daring. Nance O'Neill took appointment here for but a fortnight with "Field of Ermine," the prolix



Photograph © Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

Above—Miss Dicie Howell, Soprano, and Frederick Patton, Bass. Below—Paolo Gallico, Composer of "The Apocalypse."

play of the Spaniard, Jacinto Benavente. "The Hair Ape" has thrived. It is now in its fourth and final week, passing along to make way for Harry Held in public interest by its many admirers, probably will go the season through. Doris Keane will bring "The Czarina" to Chicago next week. O. L. H.

Patio Players, Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13 (Special Correspondence)—For its fourth production the Patio Players, who try to follow in the footsteps of the Washington Square Players of New York, presented at the Gamut Theater a three-act travesty on the movies called "The Prodigal Son," by Alfred Hollingsworth, who also produced the piece and played one of the leading roles. There is abundant opportunity for satire in the world of motion pictures. Mr. Hollingsworth placed his farce in the courtyard of the prodigal son's home, near Jerusalem, in the year 17 B. C. The prodigal has run away to Hollywood, the city of the movies. He returns in rags, but they are costume rags, as the prodigal is now a moving-picture star at a large salary and he, and his company, have returned home to film scenes in the ancestral courtyard. In the end the prodigal's father and one or two other relatives become picture players. Mr. Hollingsworth wrote many pages of satire on the way pictures are made, and here and there were vivid flashes of real wit and comedy, but as a whole the travesty was amateurish and raggedly produced.

THEATRICAL

"DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in ROBIN HOOD" NOW LYRIC THEATRE NEW YORK Hollywood Theatre LOS ANGELES

CHICAGO

HENRY FORD SAYS: "For All of Us" is the best play I have ever seen." WILLIAM HODGE IN "FOR ALL OF US" LA SALLE THEATRE—NOW

SELWYN Dearborn at Lake NOW PLAYING THE BIG HIT! KEMPY with GRANT MITCHELL and the NUGENTS.

GEO. M. Cohan's Grand M. COHAN Presents The British-American Comedy "So This Is London!" by Arthur Goodrich LAUGHS GALORE—FUN AFFLENTY

Joseph Kilgour's Acting on Stage and Screen

Joseph Kilgour, who is in Boston this week, in the "It's a Boy" company at the Selwyn Theater, had been acting for the screen for several years before returning to New York last season for a David Belasco revival. Mr. Kilgour, unlike some legitimate players who have made photoplay ventures, feels that acting for the camera is a means of completing the player's equipment, providing the player is willing to study the peculiarities of studio work.

"The great lesson of repose may be learned by youngsters in acting for the screen," said Mr. Kilgour the other day in his dressing room. "A quick jerking movement is just a smudge in a film, whereas the camera records beautifully the development of a thought, as that development is expressed in the eyes. After 20 years on the stage, I missed the voice as a means of putting over a thought, you may be sure. Then I found out how to do it without the voice, after a determined study of that eye that is the camera lens. It is an awesome eye; it accepts and rejects just as emphatically as an audience at a play."

"You can't fool that camera eye with signs of thinking faked from the outside. You must think in character, just as in a play of the spoken word. Perhaps the audience at a play does not know why it is not moved by imitations of acting, but instinctively it rejects the fraud, whether or not it is accompanied by the color of the spoken word. Good listening, which is half of acting, enters into screen work to a degree, though the effect is not so evident as on the stage, where the whole point of the joke is usually in the custody of the listener, and is often kicked away because of insensitiveness or inexperience—usually inexperience."

"Experience! How much that has to do with good work on the stage. Think of the experience back of Belasco's painstaking work. There is an old master. Being an artist, he knows the value of individuality of expression, and instead of imposing his will on his players, he seeks to draw out all of their best. If a line doesn't go well—if it needs to be cured, as the governor says—he tries to get the player to put himself into it, with the idea of getting an individual stroke of voice or gesture. That done, and a convincing note being struck, the governor gives an approving word and fishes out a quarter as reward for providing a good bit." E. C. S.

THEATRICAL

BOSTON

SHUBERT OPERA HOUSE One Week Only Beginning Monday Nov. 27

Mats. Thanksgiving & Saturday. DRAMATIC AND SOCIAL EVENT OF SEASON. CECELE SOREL "SOREL, the Magnificent" and her Associates from the Comedie Francaise, Paris including A. LAMBERT and L. RAVET in Modern and Classic Masterpieces. Mon. Eve. "L'AVENTURE" Tues. Eve. Thurs. Mat. and Sat. Eve. "L'AMILE" Wed. Eve. and Thurs. Eve. "LE MIRACLE" Friday Eve. "LE DEMI-MONDE" Sat. Mat. "LE DUEL" Seats 50c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4, \$5. Seats now on sale at Theatre Box Office and Little Big.

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Art News and Reviews

Cappiello Posters in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—At the gallery of the French Institute a large and flaming assortment of posters by Leonetto Cappiello, purveyor of enticing ideas to the Parisian advertising world. This artist is Italian by birth but thoroughly French in thought and procedure, having worked in Paris for nearly 20 years. His first claim to fame was a serious portrait of Henri de Regnier and a caricature of the celebrated Regnier. These flamboyant and provocative fantasies completely cover the gallery walls, overflowing the confines of a single room with their insistency. He keeps his ideas within the limits of each poster; it is only when one is confronted by 60 or more that confusion results.

His posters usually present a single figure, vivacious, smacking of the boulevard, drawn with a sweep and flourish seldom found on Anglo-Saxon hoardings. He does not rely so much on line as masses of blended colors to catch the eye. His style lacks any cubistic or ultramodern flavor; he might almost be called the Renoir of the billboard. His seldom ties in any sense of beauty for its own sake, and only at times strives for really distinguished design. He lets his meter remain a sidewalk affair, but intense and not-to-be-passed-by. Commercial motives are humanized and made humorous; witness the man sporting some haberdashery, wearing a succession of hats and cloaked with endless wraps.

His design of three white peacocks on a black ground is strikingly rhythmic and original, doubtless responsible for many a customer to the laundry it proclaims so attractively. Much of Mr. Cappiello's quick thought could be happily injected into the rather placid and innocuous contributions that American industries scatter so lavishly amongst our landscapes and cities. Fortunately the so-called art directors of today are learning to co-operate with the best artists and are gradually raising the standards of advertising. This year's International Exposition in Venice similarly honored Mr. Cappiello, placing an entire gallery at his disposal. R. F.

William Walcot, Etcher, Painter and Architect

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Walcot, the water-colorist, stands out in the exhibition recently opened at the Knoedler galleries of his work over Walcot, the etcher of architectural antiquity. A distinguished architect, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and of the Royal Society of Painter Etchers, held his first exhibition in London in 1908, since which time he has been an accredited etcher of vividly reconstructed scenes of ancient forums, coliseums, temples, et cetera, with all the motley pageantry of triumphal processions, sacrificial games, and ceremonial rites to enliven them, as Mr. Malcolm Salzman has put it, "He has so thoroughly saturated himself with the spirit of ancient days that his imagination works creatively, and he has filled up, as it were, anew, the gaps of centuries."

With the exception of the Venetian etchings, where the illusive and circumambient charm of this watered city has eluded him as many another artist before, his modern work exerts the greatest appeal to this writer for its very communicating warmth and understanding; and it is in his water colors that the complete man stands most completely revealed. He is ever the architect while painting; but he carries the quick note of penciled indication and the pure wash of enveloping color to such happy issue that the underlying architectural idea which inaugurated these material structures is recaptured and reduced to its initial inspiration. Mr. Walcot draws close to Sargent in many of his water colors; in some he draws away and goes as far.

The new London County Council Hall is done on rough yellowish paper, with the slightest of color indications and simple lines, yet it is a luminous and lovely vision of noble form, a distinguished design where the true elements of beauty are found in balanced unity. "Bernini's Fountain, Rome," is ancient splendor and modern vigor in strong contrast; reacts to the lighter passages of architectural indication as full sustained chords would have included among arpeggios. "Site of Old London Bridge" and "Piazza Novona, Rome" are equally spacious and impressive. Mr. Walcot includes five recent water colors of New York. Park Avenue, Fifth Avenue, Lower Broadway, The University Club and St. Paul's Church are the subjects and it is gratifying that he has seen the sunny, simple beauty of New York City, and rendered in these paintings his appreciation of its civic monuments. The animation of traffic, the ample penetration of lofty buildings, the airy, flashing grace of viaduct facades, have caught his fancy and set his pencil and brush to work with a will. He is really the interpreter of today in spite of his predilection for the past. His etchings and dry points of similar street scenes in London and of the five great rivers of England seem to point to such conclusions as well. R. F.

Ranger Fund Picture for Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13 (Special Correspondence)—Through the Henry W. Ranger Fund, an endowment for the purchase of the works of American artists to be given to public institutions, the Los Angeles Museum has been loaned the well-known painting, "East Coast, Dominica, B. W. I.," by Frederick J. Waugh, N. A.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

"Right, Mr. Milne! The world is better for the kind of romance in your charming play, 'The Romantic Age.' You inspire us to search for our own hearts. We cannot be deprived of the pleasant remembrance of the pictures painted by Mr. Milne—those haunting 'something' and 'nothing' written by no one else but J. M. Barrie. A hauntingly attractive whimsy is 'The Romantic Age.'—Frank Lea Short, The Christian Science Monitor."

A. A. Milne's Enchanting Comedy

"THE ROMANTIC AGE" COMEDY THEATRE

West 41st Street, east of Broadway Tel. Bryant 5194. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Selwyn's Attractions

TIMES SQ. West 42nd St. Evs. 8:30. The FOOL "A powerful play, dealing with the two most important subjects in this world, 'The Fool' and 'The Romantic Age.'—Frank Lea Short, The Christian Science Monitor." Mats. THURSDAY and SATURDAY. SELWYN THEATRE, W. 42 St. LAST BARNEY BERNARD and ALEXANDER CARR in WEEKS "PARTNERS AGAIN" By Montague Glass and Julie Eckert Goodman. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

GREENWICH VILLAGE FOLLIES

Fourth Annual Production. REPUBLIC W. 42nd St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Anne Nichols' Laughing Success. CAT NATIONAL CANARY 41st St. W. 42nd St. Evs. 8:30. MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:30. CORT Theatre, West 48th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15. MERTON OF THE MOVIES With Glenn Hunter, Florence Nash. Harry Leon Wilson's story dramatized by Geo. S. Kaufman and Connelly. BIJOU West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. Grace George In "TO LOVE" by Paul Gerald with Norman Trevor—Robert Warwick. Playhouse 48th. E. of W. way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. "Delightful musical comedy, well acted, danced and sung."—Evening Post, New York. UP SHE GOES

JOLSON'S 50th St. Theatre

Circle 25th

Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30. "The World We Live In" (The Insect Comedy) By JOSEF and KARLE CAPEK "Everyone who can possibly attend, this performance owes it to himself to do so."—Frank Lea Short, The Christian Science Monitor. "One of the loftiest achievements of the theatre."—Haywood Brown, The World.

JOHN GOLDEN Presents

7TH HEAVEN Theatre, Evs. 8:30. West 40 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

HUDSON

W. 44 St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. THE HIT OF THE TOWN "SO THIS IS LONDON!" "A HOWLING SUCCESS."—Eve. Post.

VANDERBILT, W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30

We hear constantly a wall for something worthwhile on the stage. It is at the Vanderbilt Theatre and it is called "THE TORCH-BEARERS" BY GEORGE KELLY

EARL CARROLL Theatre, 7th Ave.

Ev. 8:30. Mats. Thursday & Sat. 2:30. THE GINGHAM GIRL "Best music play New York has seen in many years."—Alan Dale in N. Y. American. "Most entertaining musical comedy in years."—Burns Mantle in N. Y. Eve. Mail.

BETTER TIMES

AT HIPPODROME

41st MATINEES—2:30—DOWNTOWN

EQUITY 48th St. Theatre

Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. EQUITY PLAYS "HOSPITALITY" A rare blending of humor, heart, and home. Your home and mine. ALAN DALE and HETTY HODGSON W. 45 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. THE LAST WARNING The Melodramatic Hit with WILLIAM COWLEY

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Rome

Rome, Nov. 23. — The Bulgarian Minister in Rome, George Radoff, has just made important declarations which, coming after the reports of Benito Mussolini's promise to uphold Bulgarian interests at the conference, tend to show the exact Bulgarian demands. Mr. Radoff stated that the only solution for a Bulgarian outlet to the Aegean is territorial expansion in Western Thrace. Neighboring countries should not raise obstacles to Bulgaria's claim for access to the sea, as it is in their interest that Bulgaria's economic position should be definitely settled. Even Turkey would benefit, as the interest of the Turkish population would be safeguarded. Greece renounced that territory during the Bucharest peace conference in 1913 for strategic and political reasons, which still exist. Italy, being the chief importer of Bulgarian goods, would be benefited by the sea traffic.

During the Fascist revolution—one of the calmest revolutions which history records—the Black Shirts occupied the offices of several anti-Fascist newspapers, thus preventing their further publication. Even those anti-Fascist newspapers which still appear have deemed it wise to change their tone, and criticize, as it were, a whisper. It is to be hoped that the Government, now that life is returning to normalcy, will restore the full liberty of the press, and will endeavor to calm passions by a strict and impartial application of the press laws instead of by allowing friendly papers to say what they like and unfriendly papers to say nothing at all.

A remarkable example of economy which ought to have many followers abroad as well as in Italy is that of the Fascist section of Piacenza which has issued the following manifesto: "The Black Shirts of Piacenza swear that for one year (1) they will not wear any gold, silver or other precious articles, nor will they allow them to be exhibited in their own houses; (2) They will work gratuitously and ardently for the mother country; (3) They will renounce all worldly amusements which are not the expression of civil joy or the Nation's welfare; (4) They will give all their unnecessary ornaments to a fund to be constituted at Piacenza for promoting acts of goodness, civilization, beauty and courage." The manifesto concludes by invoking the memory of the "Fascist Martyrs" as witnesses for the execution of their promises.

The United States may shortly receive a visit from Italy's chief marionette theater, the "Teatro del Piccoli," of which particulars were published in The Christian Science Monitor some months ago. Dr. Victor Podrecca, the founder of the company, has just returned from London where he has signed contracts assuring the marionettes a very fair show in England and I understand negotiations are now proceeding with managers in the United States. In England special singers are being obtained, and special plays are being written; above all, fairy tales, for Dr. Podrecca finds that English people are just as fond of fairy tales as Italians are of music. The company toured South America in the summer

and had such a success there, notably in Buenos Ayres, that the puppet actors and actresses have acquired an extravagant number of new clothes. Since pantomimes come but once a year the marionettes should have a great success with the youthful American.

The Italian public has had little time in the last few weeks to pay attention to a speech delivered lately by the former Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Pasquale Vassallo, to his electors in Sicily. And so much the better for Signor Vassallo, for he referred to Italy's efforts in the Great War and to the "heroes" who have given their lives on the high mountains of the Carso. Signor Vassallo seems to have a very vague idea of the geography of his own country. He must have mixed up the Carso with the Dolomites or the Cadore, for the Carso, as every Italian soldier knows, is a bare, low ridge of rocks that defends Trieste from the west.

Negotiations are proceeding between the Italian and German governments for the restitution to Italy of an ancient statue, representing the goddess Desider. The statue, which is at present exhibited at the Museum of Berlin, was the property of an antiquarian of Palermo who, in 1914, secretly smuggled it out of the country and left it in charge of a German antiquarian named Hirsch, who was living in Paris. On the outbreak of the war, the statue, with all other goods belonging to Hirsch, was sequestered by the French Government as enemy property, but it was given back to the former Italian proprietor after he had proved that it had been left to the care of the German agent and that it was, therefore, still the property of an alien. The Italian antiquarian had then proceeded to Switzerland and in 1916 he sold his statue to the German Government for 1,000,000 marks. The Italian Undersecretary of Fine Arts has now suggested that the Villa Massimo in Rome, the restoration of which the Germans greatly desire, should be given back to Germany, with further financial compensation, if Germany gives back the statue.

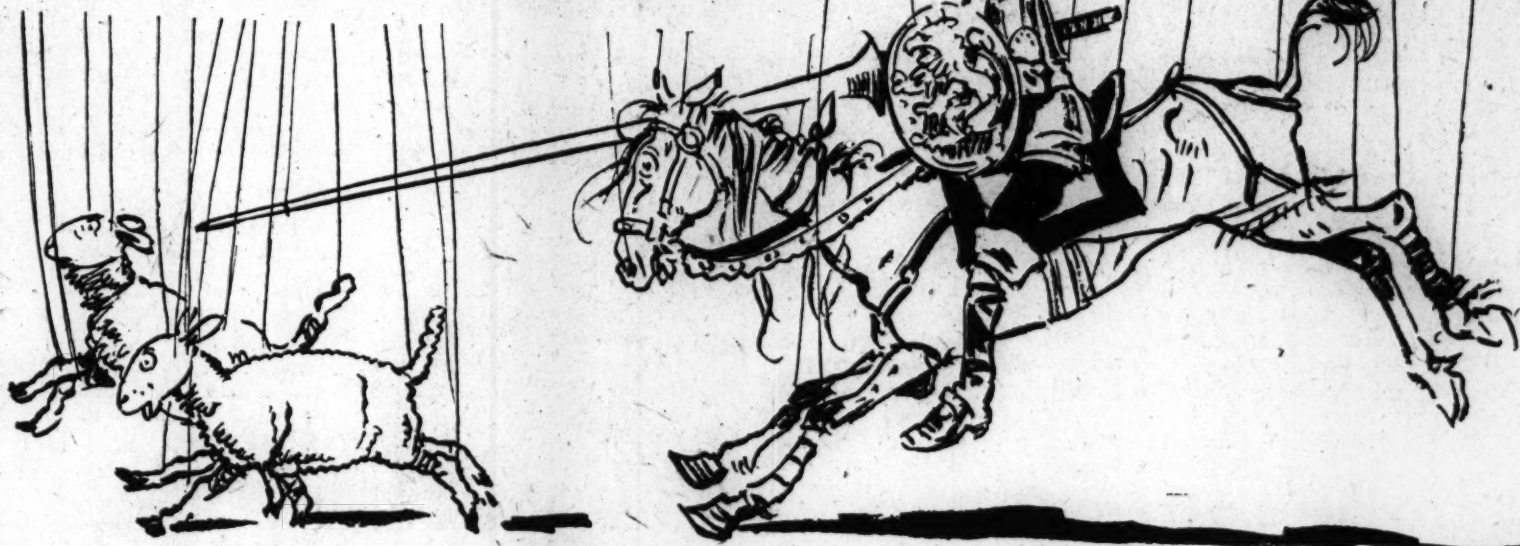
Civil aviation in Italy is being completely reorganized and the Fascist Party, before it took over the Government, had been carrying on an intensive propaganda for the reorganization of the Italian Air Force. It has now been decided to create a great international aviation center at San Vito del Normanni, a few kilometers distant from Brindisi, the Italian naval station on the Adriatic. The three aviation camps existing there have been joined together, and arrangements have been made by which the airman will not only be the chief aviation center of Italy but will be the link in the aerial communications between Europe and the East. The Italian Government will erect at Brindisi a new and powerful wireless station, a meteorological observatory as well as special lighthouses to guide the airman on their flights. Here, however, as in every other branch of Italian activity, the want of capital is likely to prove the stumbling block unless, as I have already hinted in previous cables, American and other foreign capital is available.

Don Quixote, a Marionette on the Strings of Tony Sarg

IT IS delightful to know that Mr. Tony Sarg has arranged the diverting history of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza as a puppet show. The puppets have always been popular in Spain, and never more so than in the time of Cervantes. Readers of "Don Quixote" may remember the chapter entitled, "The manner in which Signor Gayferos accomplished the deliverance of his spouse Melisandra," in which the Don interferes with the performance of Master Peter's puppets; but the Don himself had to wait 300 years for his own appearance on the marionette stage.

When one comes to think of it, the Don, and Sancho, and Rosinante, and

direction; and yet, on general grounds, I find that I get the greatest delight from the puppets when they are most like the preposterous creations of Edward Lear or Lewis Carroll. The poetic and pathetic can be achieved by a dozen other methods—even by the moving picture; but the humorous is never quite so funny as when it is achieved by a puppet. Mrs. Joseph, in her "Book of the Marionette," says downrightly that any line in literature, however elevated in sentiment, may be amusing when spoken by a puppet. I think that the reason is that the puppet is so essentially solemn. Its humor is that of Dean Swift or Mark Twain, who owed much



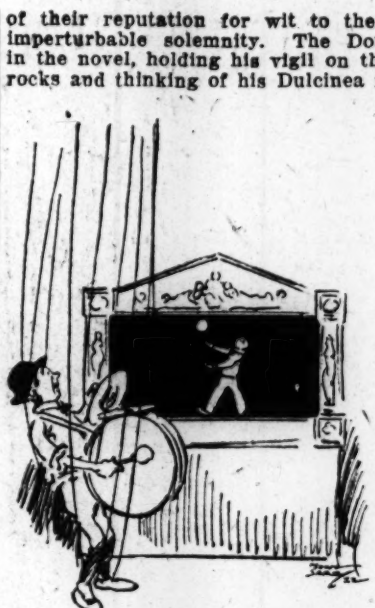
Don Quixote, Mounted on Rosinante, Charges a Flock of Sheep. On the Same Horse He Makes the Famous Windmill Charge

Dulcinea del Toboso, even in the great novel itself have so much of the wild charm, the exquisite ludicrousness, the lurking pathos and the incalculable surprises of the puppets that it was inevitable that Mr. Sarg should sooner or later think of using them. And nobody in our day is better equipped by art, taste and training to do them justice. I can hardly wait to see Rosinante's awkward amblings and gambols, the Don's preternatural solemnity, Dulcinea at her wash-tub, and Sancho on his island. An eight-inch Don charging a three-foot windmill, Mr. Sarg's remarkable hands can be more impressive than Sir Henry Irving in full armor—certainly more amusing, and perhaps more pathetic.

The "Quiddity" of Animals But I find myself anticipating with most gusto the charger, Rosinante. I used to think that the Cowardly Lion and Imogene the Cat in the "Wizard of Oz" were the funniest animals I had ever seen, and certainly the Lion, putting his paw on his chest, and bowing politely to a chorus girl, or Imogene trying to go down stairs were sufficiently amusing; and yet even these did not tickle me quite so much as animals in the "Rose and the Ring," as Mr. Sarg has presented them in the past, or the woolly little French poodle in one of his short plays. These are not so much the animals as they appear in nature as the animals in their "quiddity," able to do things

of the equipment of every kindergarten and elementary school.

I have just been looking up what Strutt has to say about puppet-shows in his "Sports and Pastimes of the English People," and I find that he is very contemptuous of them. He says: "In my memory, these shows consisted of a wretched display of wooden figures, barbarously formed and decorated, without the least degree of taste or propriety; the wires that communicated the motion to them appeared at the tops of their heads, and the manner in which they were made to move, evinced the ignorance and inattention of the managers; the dialogues were jumbles of absurdity and nonsense, intermingled with low discourses between Punch and the fiddler, for the orchestra rarely admitted of more than one minstrel." Great claims have been made for the shows of Powell, Pinkethman, and Plackton, the memory of which could hardly have faded in 1801, when Strutt wrote. These English shows sometimes involved the motions of hundreds of figures, many of which seem to have been moved by clockwork or other mechanism; but beauty and artistic illusion seem to have had to wait until the introduction of the Italian fantoccini, late in the eighteenth



Peter, the Puppet Showman, Gives His Little Marionette Show. The Little Theater Is Wrecked by Don Quixote. It Is Built to Collapse

amusing, of course, though most of us have not a very strong impulse to laugh; but a marionette Don in the same situation is exquisitely funny, perhaps because we do not believe in him any more than we do in Humpty-Dumpty or the Mock Turtle, or, better, the Old Man a-Sitting on a Gate.

Mr. Strutt's Contempt I cannot understand at all people who find the marionettes childish. There must be something the matter with such people's risibilities. The Emperor Charles the Great amused himself in his retirement with the puppets. Haydn wrote symphonies for them. George Sand loved them, several great mathematicians have made a study of their mechanics, and Gordon Craig wishes to give over to them the theater of the future. To call them childish because the children love them is very foolish. Most of the art that children love is worthy the attention of a philosopher—little children, I mean, who have not yet been spoiled by spurious and flashy things. The deplorable failure of the moving picture in the realm of the comic furnishes all alone a powerful argument for the superiority of the puppets; and makes one wish that a puppet-stage might be a part



The Curate, With the Aid of the Barber, Looks Over the Wall

A Difficult Accomplishment, From a Puppet Showman's Point of View, on Account of the Many Strings Involved

which one may suppose they would like to do if they could. There are solemn people who hold that Mr. Sarg makes too much of humor in his little plays. One such person told me that it is the poetic and the pathetic in the puppets that give scope for the highest art. But I was glad to hear Mr. Sarg, once when I sat beside him at dinner, defend his emphasis on fun on the ground that the marionettes can express nonsense better than anything else. Perhaps his own eminence as a caricaturist naturally leads him in this

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Of the stories that we older fellows like to tell, none has been so overworked as the one about a dollar bill invested at 4%. Its phenomenal growth in one year, ten, twenty-five and fifty has been recounted in as many unconvincing ways.

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MICHIGAN SCHOOL PETITION PROJECT

Compulsory Education Advocates to Get Busy Again

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 23. (Special) —Circulation of petitions for an amendment to the state constitution requiring all children of school age to attend the public schools will shortly begin, according to James Hamilton of this city, who has had the two previous efforts of this nature in charge. The comparatively light vote of the last election will necessitate but 55,000 signatures to put the proposed amendment on the ballot next spring.

The initiatory petitions circulated last summer for the purpose cannot, however, be used, according to a ruling by Martin Wiley, State Attorney-General. The plans of the anti-parochial school advocates earlier in the year were to place the question on the November ballot, but not enough signatures were obtained and it was decided to use the same petitions in getting the matter before the voters at the spring election in 1923. Attorney-General Wiley says, however, that these petitions are not good, inasmuch as the state law provides that such petitions must be based upon the vote "at the last general state election." The petitions of last summer were based on the big vote of 1920. Mr. Hamilton, who had them in charge, obtained 105,000 names but this was then insufficient.

SIX-DAY WEEK FOR POLICE
CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—A six-day week has been granted Chicago policemen. According to Charles Cecil Fitzmorris, chief of police, the action virtually nullifies the value of 1000 policemen recently added to the force.

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Paving the Way for First High.
Climb Up Slopes of Mt. Everest

The following is the second of a series of articles describing the experiences of the Mt. Everest expedition of 1922.

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 25.—The next phase of the Mt. Everest expedition deals with the reconnaissance carried out by Lieut.-Col. E. L. Strutt, D. S. O., the second-in-command, between May 2 and 9. This paved the way for the first high climb which was under Mallory's guidance.

Last year's preparatory expedition had proved that it was possible to establish a camp from which the final climb could be made at about 21,000 feet. The Duke of Abruzzi had shown that men could climb to 24,600 feet, and Mr. Mallory believed that it would be possible to climb to at least 26,000 feet in one day from the North Col, but the limit would be determined by a man's ability to start on the last of several days after his successive efforts in reaching over 21,000 feet.

In spite of last year's careful reconnaissance, it was realized that conditions could change year by year, as they were faced on the North Col by an impassable crevasse which was not there then and which it took considerable ingenuity to circumvent. This trip was made in order to establish Camp 4 under the North Col, which was successfully done by May 17, and on May 19 Mallory, Norton, Morshead, and Somervell turned in for the night with the intention of establishing a higher camp on the moraine.

Cutting Steps in Ice
On May 20 a start was made at 7 a. m. and good progress made along a ridge of stones, which, however, soon gave way to cutting steps in the ice, a most exhausting process at such a high altitude, and at 25,000 feet it was decided to make camp, and after much searching a possible, but thoroughly uncomfortable site for the two little tents was found, each to contain a double sleeping bag (i. e., to take two men for warmth and when snow had been melted to make a perfunctory meal, the two pairs packed themselves into their bags, cheered by the fact that on the morrow they would start from a point higher than any before reached.

During the night conditions changed, as the wind went to the east, which meant the monsoon. Morshead was obliged to drop out from further climbing, and the other three went on without him.

This climb Mallory describes as a

"miserable crawl." At 2:15 they were 500 feet below the northeast shoulder, but commanding a clear view of the summit, with the aneroid registering 26,800 feet. By 4 p. m. they rejoined Morshead at the previous night's camp, and leaving the tents and sleeping sacks they went on to try and make the next lower camp.

After an incident of a slip when the men were held only by the rope secured round the leader's ice-axe, they regained the snow ridge in which steps had been cut, but which now could not be found and which had to be done all over again; in addition Morshead had to be helped. But the weather held good and the wind did not rise. It was dark by this time and the way had to be felt over snow with concealed crevasses, including a 15-foot jump down into snow, till a previously fixed guide rope was hooked up out of the snow, which by 11:30 p. m. led them to the tents. A very cold comfort of a meal was partaken of, consisting of jam, snow, and frozen condensed milk. Starting at 6 a. m. it took them six hours to reach Camp No. 3, which a fresh man could probably have done in an hour.

Can Summit Be Reached?
The most important thing learnt from this climb was the wonderful work accomplished by the porters, who carried loads to 25,000 feet, some of them repeating the feat on three successive days. From this Mallory thinks a sixth camp at 27,000 feet might be carried up, and, supposing a party started from 27,000 feet, the question is, could they conceivably climb the remaining 2000 feet to the summit? The difference in atmospheric pressure from 27,000 feet to the summit is very little less than that between 25,000 and 27,000 feet.

The factors against the climber are his efforts on previous days, from which recovery is so slow at those altitudes. But this year's results reduce the odds against the success of the next climb. Mr. Mallory, after considering all the pros and cons, the fitness of the climbers, the use of oxygen, the porters, the weather, and so forth, sums up his conclusions as follows: Perhaps it is not impossible for men to reach the summit of Mt. Everest, in spite of wind and weather, but unless the weather can mend the habit we observed this year, or grant a long respite, their chances of reaching it and getting down in safety are all too small. Man may calculate how to solve his problem.

You may finish the sentence.

Get the habit
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A bowl of Sunsweet Prunes every morning is a mighty good habit—get it! Here's how: Wash Sunsweet Prunes, cover with warm water, and soak over night. Heat slowly [in water in which they were soaked] to simmering point. Cook until tender but not broken. Slow cooking develops flavor and the natural fruit sugars so that little, if any, sugar is required. A fireless cooker is excellent for cooking prunes. Soak as directed, heat to the boiling point then set in fireless cooker for several hours. The complete Sunsweet Recipe Packet is yours for the asking—send for it today. California Prune & Apricot Growers Association, 1400 Market Street, San Jose, California.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Walls and the Newest Wall Papers

DESPITE the love of human beings for freedom, they have always lavished upon confining walls the best art of which they were capable. As we all know, the greatest artists have painted upon them some of their most enduring work; and in their behalf the loom and shuttle, under guidance of men devoted to the expression of beauty, have woven hangings of such splendor that they are the marvel of one generation after another.

In the dawn of history, ancient Egypt, Nineveh and Babylon covered their walls with painted reliefs in marble or stone, depicting the occupations of man on earth and his life as they conceived it in the hereafter. Where the Byzantine and Moslem civilizations held sway walls were adorned with intricate geometrical designs, broken into panels by flowing borders or Arabic inscriptions. In India, Persia, Egypt and Rome marble veneers were used in panel effects and also in combination with mosaics, and despite the exceeding beauty of their tone and texture, Pliny objects to them as spurious art. Evidently the layman's unreasonable prejudice against veneers is exceedingly ancient.

Glazed bricks or tiles modeled in relief and colored with enamels were used on the walls of Egypt, Assyria and Persia and the Moslems of Persia in the eleventh and twelfth centuries brought to new perfection this form of mural decoration. Their tiles were of starlike form, closely fitted together, and were painted in delicate and minute designs with a copper pigment which gives them a resemblance to our luster ware. The monotony of their plain surfaces was broken by raised blue letters in Arabic script. Persian tiles grew more and more magnificent from the twelfth to the seventeenth centuries and the finest of them are known as Rhodian or Damascene.

The Spanish Moors of the fourteenth century made a notable contribution to ceramics when they designed for their walls a tile called azulejos, in which relief and brilliant color conspired together to arrest and hold the attention. The Romans had a secret preparation of hard stucco, creamy in tone and capable of a marbledike polish, on which they lavished polychrome decorations. Many delightful uses of stucco are seen in the houses of Pompeii. Stucco which has been modeled and painted is found in Moslem buildings of the Middle Ages and before the sixteenth century this style appears in western Europe.

Wall Textiles

We find that since the beginning two methods have existed for the treatment of walls, their direct use for ornamentation and their adornment with textiles. The printing of wall cloths with dye colors and mordants is a very ancient art. Pliny describes a method used in ancient Egypt in which the pattern seems to have been formed by printing from wooden blocks and in other cases from engraved metal plates or stencil plates. Sometimes all these methods were combined with hand painting. Hindus and Chinese used printed cloths in remote periods, but these did not appear in western Europe till the thirteenth century.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in Europe canvas was painted in imitation of tapestry. The best artists were employed for this work. Their painting was done in thin tempera. Many wall cloths were beautifully dyed, too; one method is a little suggestive of our batik. Wax was laid over the cloth and the pigments allowed to flow into this when it was heated.

One of the most gorgeous textiles was made of goat and calf skins. These were covered with silver leaf and then varnished with transparent yellow lacquer, after which patterns were stamped or embossed and gaily painted.

Wall paper seems to have originated in China, which was the cradle of very many decorative arts. This fabric came into common use in Europe in the eighteenth century and reached, in England at least, its highest perfection in the nineteenth century under the influence of William Morris and Walter Crane. At first it was printed on small squares of handmade paper, at which time it was too costly to supersede the older hangings. At the close of the eighteenth century, however, machinery was invented permitting wall paper to be made in long strips.

At once difference of opinion arose as to the type of decoration suitable to the new textile. A man named Jackson of Battersea published in London in 1744 a book of his designs, which for the most part are reproductions of Italian pictures and sculptures, treated as panels and lined with painted borders or with plain paper. These were generally condemned as inappropriate and they gave way to a vogue for designs derived from Indian chintzes.

This opposition of opinion regarding good taste in wall paper has always persisted. Although one generation may with great positiveness establish a canon acceptable to itself, this canon is upset by the succeeding generation, which formulates its own views with equal assurance.

Changing Styles

The generation whose fashions are now passing maintained that only the plain wall was in good taste. We had ingrain papers, carriage papers, and Japanese fiber papers against which we hung our pictures with excellent effect. The wall was merely a background for furniture and ornaments. Today, however, upon the high wave of our interest in all the decorative arts, we are developing an enthusiasm for elaborate design in papers. The thing and the thing against it our furniture is receding into drab colors of even tone; our brick or brass has for its main ideal simplicity; and many of our pictures are put away.

Some wall papers, however, are worth the sacrifices which they demand. Splendid in design, stimulating in color they give to a room the

freshness and vitality which set in motion thought and conversation. For many designs we are going back to William Morris and Walter Crane, but there are also living today competent artists who are creating papers worthy of the nineteenth-century tradition.

The most modern papers are made with a view to paneling. Some of these come in series representing different but related scenes, such as a set of American views which are exceedingly lively and picturesque. The formal patterns which suggest the period of the Louis are also in evidence.

ions, sail forth in little boats, and gaze at frothy clouds. Sometimes you are wrapped in gossamer mist; sometimes the sun shines on golden houses with cobalt-blue roofs. Yellows, mulberry and pinks are frequently pulled into harmonious composition, particularly in woods where long-tailed birds flash their gay plumage, fearlessly drenching the forest half-light with added notes of blue and green.

The finest papers are hand-blocked. The outstanding superiority of hand-blocking to machine printing lies in the long distances between the re-

being pressed upon a felt blanket soaked in pigment is applied to the paper. One tint is applied at a time and allowed to dry before the next color is laid on. The colors are much thicker than in machine work. A second advantage of hand-worked paper is that if a small additional quantity is needed the manufacturer can have it made at a slight additional cost, whereas small quantities cannot be considered by the maker of machine printed paper on account of the large expense of setting up his machine.

Many of the finest papers are



The Kensington

This Design Was Named for the Kensington Museum, Where It Was Exhibited Before It Was Put on the Market. It Is Now Being Shown by a Leading Wall Paper House in New York. It Is Not Sold by the Roll, but by the Single Repeat, and Is Used in Panels

dence, showing unlike vases filled with thickly-petaled flowers of many hues; or long repeats of conventional figures. The most interesting papers are faintly Chinese. Many of these embody the architectural canon of preserving the solidity of the wall and its flatness, drawing you out, on the contrary, into charmingly fantastic landscapes in which you mount marble staircases, descend to pavil-

petions of the design. When the paper is made to pass around a large drum and receives its designs and colors from printing cylinders the repeats occur of necessity monotonously close together; whereas in the case of the carved blocks manipulated by hand they may be any distance apart. As much of the pattern as is to be printed in one color is carved on one block and this after

named. Our illustration shows one called the Kensington, because it was exhibited at the Kensington Museum, London. Another very beautiful design is called the Cedar Tree Peacock. Such elaborate papers sell at about \$4 a repeat. Fifteen dollars a roll (eight yards) is the price of many exceedingly beautiful hand-blocked papers shown by a leading wall-paper house in New York.

Chelsea Artists Design Lamp Shades

LAMP shades are becoming more and more individual and it is interesting to observe the new ideas that are expressing themselves. A couple of Chelsea artists have recently produced shades in which are united the arts of etching and lacquering. The latter forms a wonderful background for the solid black lines of the etched design, producing by its rich colors behind the black tracery an effect which is as beautiful as it is unusual.

The excellence and originality of the designs contribute to make these shades a delight to the eye. Encircling one is a typical Chelsea scene, depicting the Embankment at Cheyne Walk. Slender sentinel trees edge the pavement, their leafless branches silhouetted against the sky. And beyond them gleams the Thames, behind which, on the other side, rise factory chimneys. Characteristic pedestrians stroll along the sidewalk; the fashionable lady, the smart nursemaid reading a book as she pushes the perambulator, the art student dressed for the part, the postman, a group of children playing with a top, and, lastly, a figure closely resembling that of Carlyle himself, once so familiar in the district.

Designs From Nature

Very simple bird designs are particularly happy, notably one with white geese on a black ground that is especially good for a reading lamp; and another on which blackbirds and branches of fir trees are treated in a decorative way. Sometimes flowers are the theme as in an inverted bowl shade for a center light in which orange and yellow Canterbury bells produce a becoming radiance of tone. The same design lacquered in tints of blue and purple gives almost the effect of daylight.

The number of each shade that it is possible to print is necessarily limited

by the duration of the plate on which the designs are etched.

Realism in Conventional Form Very different are some parchment shades painted by an Italian woman artist. These are generally square and the four panels thus formed are decorated with a continuous group of flowers or fruit boldly painted in water colors. They are intended for large standard lamps. One shade shows a fine array of dahlias, yellow, red, and white against a background of broken, bluish color. Another beautiful shade has on it luscious cherries, glowing in red, yellow, and black among leaves. A riot of autumn sunflowers forms the subject for the artist's brush in yet a third shade.

Many people, however, prefer the purely decorative treatment of flowers painted in lamp shades by another of the Chelsea artists. One example is a fish shade for a center pendant made of silk and painted dull orange below and blue above, divided by a band of fruits and herbaceous flowers. There are also parchment shades in various designs for small standard lamps. The special nursery shades by the same artist, who is most prolific of ideas, are delightful. Some are in the ordinary circular shape painted in bright colors with figures of children out of nursery rhymes. Other quaint shades which are much appreciated by small people are in a square form representing either Peter Pan's house in the tops of the trees, or the "House that Jack Built."

Electric Light Shields

Two women artists are responsible for the designs on several very inexpensive printed paper shades for electric lights that are quite a new idea. One of these artists has a delightful nursery for her own little girl in her Chelsea house and she has evidently

had other people's nurseries in thought when she evolved the alert orange vermillion rabbit which is seen on a black background against a large white moon, while conventional orange-colored daisies and tree tops appear in the foreground and orange-colored clouds float above. It is clever in conception and delightfully carried out in canary-yellow and a nice gray-blue. Another charming design shows a crinolined Victorian lady in sun at a shower with parasol or umbrella to suit the occasion.

Thanksgiving Decorations

LET your table decorations, if possible, be symbolic of the first Thanksgiving and of the harvest. Keep them simple. The early Pilgrim fathers were simple, sturdy folk, with neither the materials nor the inclination for ornate decorations. A pumpkin bowl filled to overflow with as many varieties as possible

Special Club Orders for Christmas in fifty pound lots, later, 50c per pound, prepaid. Will ship anywhere in the U. S. 4815 W. Madison Street, Chicago Phone: Austin 1132

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New York

ble of grapes makes a most attractive centerpiece, one that in color is in harmony with the Scotch plaid days of autumn, and at the same time suggestive of the harvest. Let the grapes ramble as they will over the sides of the pumpkin.

Huge red or golden-yellow apples make charming candle holders. To make these substantial, take the tin lids of jelly glasses and cover them with autumn leaves, held in place with paste. Through the center of the tin push four carpet tacks. Press the previously cored apple on the protruding ends of the tacks. This will insure the apples retaining an upright position. Place the candle in the space originally occupied by the core. Such candlesticks will lend a pleasing note of color to any table decoration. On this occasion candle shades should be eliminated, and the candles used as they were in those early Thanksgiving days.

For a second centerpiece use a low bowl filled with white pine and black alderberry sprigs. Bittersweet in a low, dull bowl of white pottery is also attractive and will harmonize with any china. A blue pottery bowl has a distinctive charm when filled with scarlet barberry twigs combined with the blue berries of the Virginia creeper; a few branches of the white snowberries will lend a high light to the composition.

Remember that any bit of woods or home-grown foliage is more in keeping with Thanksgiving than any hothouse flowers can ever be.

A Turkey Dinner

Tomato Bisque with Whipped Cream
Roast Turkey with Oyster or Chestnut Stuffing

Cranberry Jelly in Turkey Molds
Whipped Potatoes

Creamed Mushrooms
Creamed Onions Spinach in Egg Nests

Celery Hearts and Radish Roses
Ripe Olives Grape Conserve

Harvest Salad
Mince Pie Pumpkin Pie

Salted Pecans Mint Wafers
Crackers Cheese

Tomato Bisque with Whipped Cream

One cup of tomato juice which has been strained and boiled with a pinch of soda, 3 tablespoonsful of butter, pepper, and salt, and 3 heaping tablespoonsful of rolled cracker crumbs. When these ingredients have been thoroughly mixed they are stirred slowly into a quart of boiling milk. Just before serving place a tablespoonful of whipped cream on each dish or cup.

Chestnut Filling
Toss 50 large chestnuts into boiling water for a few minutes and then take them up and rub off the thin dark skin. This is the same process used in blanching almonds. Cover them with boiling water and let them simmer for one hour. Take them up and mash fine. Run 1 pound of veal and ½ pound of salt pork through the meat grinder. Add the chestnuts to this and mix well. Add also ½ teaspoonful of pepper, 2 tablespoonsful of salt. Fill the turkey as with ordinary bread filling.

Creamed Mushrooms
Clean and boil mushrooms until tender. It is a mistake to cook mushrooms any length of time; 20 minutes is usually sufficient. Prepare cream sauce in a separate pan, and pour it over the mushrooms just before serving. This prevents the discoloration of the sauce by the mushrooms.

Harvest Salad
Peel and cut into dice 3 russet pears. Add half the quantity of diced crisp celery, 3 tablespoonsful of preserved ginger, drained and finely chopped, 6 tablespoonsful of peeled Malaga grapes, pitted and cut in halves, 4 tablespoonsful of chopped salted chestnuts, 1 tablespoonful of powdered sugar, 4 tablespoonsful of olive oil, a few grains of salt, and 2 teaspoonsful of lemon juice. Serve in lettuce cups.

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Genuine Spanish Recipes

THESE recipes are some used in the old haciendas of southern California when Spanish hospitality was dispensed. They make delicious dishes and another thing in their favor is the low cost of many of them.

Spanish Enchiladas—The foundation for the enchiladas is the tortilla. To prepare it, take 2 cupsful of corn meal, 1 cupful of flour, and salt to season. Mix thoroughly, thin with sufficient water to make a batter and fry in oil or lard like griddle cakes. When cooked pile one on top of another and let them steam for a short time so that they can be rolled. For the sauce, take 2 onions, 1 pound of cheese, 1½ cupsful of tomato sauce, 1 pint of ripe olives, 2 buds of garlic, and chili powder and salt to taste. Chop the onions and fry them in oil, add the tomato sauce, the olives stoned and halved, the chopped garlic, chili powder, salt and two-thirds of the cheese. Stir more than thickens with flour. Place spoonfuls of the mixture in the center of the tortillas, roll the edges together and place them on a platter. Put a spoonful of the sauce on each, grate the remainder of the cheese and sprinkle it over them. This recipe will serve six people and is even better when reheated.

Spanish Frijoles—Three cupsful of cooked pink beans, 2 green and 1 red chili, 3 onions, 2 medium-sized tomatoes, 1 clove of garlic, 6 thin slices of bacon, salt and pepper to taste. Skin the tomatoes and chili, remove the seeds from the chili. Cook the bacon crisp and keep it hot on a platter; slice the onions into part of the bacon-fat and fry it a good brown, add tomatoes and chilis and cook until done. Fry the beans in the remaining bacon fat, turn them over and over and making some during this process; then add onions, tomatoes and chili. Rub the platter with garlic, put the beans in the center, lay the bacon around, and sprinkle grated cheese and paprika over the top.

Albondigas de Gallina—One chicken, 2 small onions (chopped), 1 egg, 1 teaspoonful of lard, 1 clove garlic, ¼ of a green pepper, 2 teaspoonsful of salt, 1 teaspoonful of spearmint, 3 tablespoonsful of flour, 1 teaspoonful of black pepper. Remove the meat from the bones, chop it fine with the garlic, mint and 1 onion. Mix with the other ingredients and roll the mixture into balls the size of a pigeon's egg. Fry the other onion in a large saucpan, add 2 quarts of boiling water, drop the balls in and boil one hour. Veal or lamb can be used instead of chicken. With the albondigas should be

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erved tortillas are made as follows: 1 quart of white flour, 1 cupful of lard, 2 teaspoonsful of salt; and water or milk to make the dough thick enough to roll like biscuits. Divide the dough into balls the size of a turkey egg, pat them into thin round cakes and cook them on a griddle without grease.

Tamale Pie—Sift two cupsful of yellow corn meal in 3 cupsful of boiling salted water and cook for 15 minutes. Take 1 pound of Hamburger steak and fry it with 1 small onion, salt and pepper. Cook it slowly until the meat turns to ham color. Put the cooked meal over this meat and then turn over a can of tomato soup. Bake in the oven about 25 minutes.

Mexican Dumplings—These are so good that you will want to make them often. Through a coarse meat-grinder put an equal amount of fresh pork and beef; add one-third as much bread as meat, soaked in water and squeezed dry, 1 onion and 1 chili pepper, chopped fine. Season with salt, add 1 beaten egg and mix thoroughly. Roll the mixture into balls the size of an egg. Take 1 quart of strained tomatoes, and the pulp of 1 chili pepper and 1 chopped onion, simmer these until the onion is cooked, season with salt, put in the meat balls and boil gently for 1 hour. Lift them carefully to a hot platter, thicken the sauce with a little flour and pour it over the dish.

On account of the holiday in the United States, the Household Page will appear on Friday next week.

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LOW PRICED RAIL STOCKS SHOW DROP OF 33 PER CENT

Fresh Liquidation Causes New Average Low for Movement—Some Resistance

"Buy the low-priced rails," was the advice freely offered in brokerage circles not many months ago. For a time these tips made good. Pools were formed and the procession started and continued in orderly fashion until "halt" orders were sounded in September. Those who bought anywhere near the low prices of June, 1921, and were fortunate to "step off" last September, made big profits—the rail average rising more than 17 points in that period.

But in the short space of two months these low-priced rails have tumbled precipitously. From September tops the second-class rails are off 33 per cent, the high grade railroad shares receding in the same period only 11 per cent. The shares which show the heaviest declines are the following:

	1922	1921	% De-
	High	Low	cline
New Haven	35 1/2	20 1/4	43
Kansas City Southern	20 1/4	17 1/4	42
Erie com.	18 1/4	11 1/4	41
Rock Island	50	31 1/4	37
St. Paul pt.	55	36 1/4	34
Baltimore & Ohio	60 1/4	40 1/4	33

The highest grade stocks, as usual, show the smallest percentage decline. Pennsylvania is down only 6 1/2 per cent from its September best, while Atchafalaya, Illinois Central, Southern Pacific and Norfolk & Western are off only 8 per cent. In the same period Rock Island 6 per cent preferred is down 13 per cent, Chesapeake & Ohio 17 per cent, Northern Pacific and Reading 14 per cent and Great Northern 13 per cent.

In Wednesday's market the outbreak of fresh liquidation hammered the average level down to a new low record for the present movement at \$4.33. This is almost 10 points below the high point of 1922, \$3.99, established on Sept. 11. However, it is still 2.45 points above the year's low set up in June.

The selling reflects the many disappointments that have beset the railroads during the current year. Earlier hopes held out for the railroads from an operating standpoint have slight chance of being fulfilled in 1922. The coal and shopmen's strikes were more disastrous to the prospects of most roads than was generally realized.

Speculative interest ran high in the first few months of this year, based on prospects of several dividend inaugurations and increases. But, again shareholders have been subjected to further disappointment.

The following table is self-explanatory:

Current 1922			
	low	high	Dec.
Atchafalaya	100 <td>108 1/4</td> <td>8 1/2</td>	108 1/4	8 1/2
Ill. Coast Line	111	124 1/4	11 1/2
Can. Pacific	140	151 1/4	8 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	65 1/2	79	13 1/2
Ch. & N. West	43	56 1/2	12 1/2
Del. & Hudson	86	106 1/2	19 1/2
Del. & West.	122 1/4	141 1/4	14 1/2
Gen. & N. E.	84 1/2	95 1/2	12 1/2
Ill. Central	124 1/4	115 1/2	7 1/2
Gen. & N. W.	129 1/4	144 1/4	15 1/2
New York Cen.	121 1/2	134 1/4	9 1/2
N. E. & W.	115	125 1/2	10 1/2
Nor. Pacific	77	90 1/2	13 1/2
Penn. & Trans.	46 1/2	58 1/2	3 1/2
Reading	73 1/2	87 1/2	14 1/2
So. Pacific	88 1/2	96 1/2	8 1/2
Un. Pacific	139 1/4	154 1/4	10 1/2

SECOND-CLASS			
	Current	1922	% De-
	High	Low	cline
Balt. & O.	20 1/4	24 1/4	17 1/2
Ch. & East Ill.	30	43 1/2	13 1/2
St. Paul	23 1/4	26 1/4	12 1/2
St. Paul pt.	36 1/4	55	18 1/2
Rock Island	31 1/4	36 1/4	18 1/2
Erie	11 1/4	13 1/4	18 1/2
Erie 1st pt.	16 1/4	20 1/4	18 1/2
Kansas City South.	17 1/4	20 1/4	13 1/2
Mia. Pac.	15 1/4	20 1/4	25 1/2
New Haven	23 1/4	28 1/4	17 1/2
Pitt. & W. Va.	24 1/4	28 1/4	14 1/2
St. L. & S. W.	20 1/4	24 1/4	17 1/2
St. L. & S. W.	20 1/4	24 1/4	17 1/2
So. Pac.	22 1/4	26 1/4	16 1/2
Wabash pf. A.	24 1/4	28 1/4	15 1/2
West. Pac.	16 1/4	20 1/4	18 1/2

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS WORTH \$5 ON JAN. 1, 1923

In a few weeks now, Jan. 1, 1923, to be exact, persons having war savings stamps of the United States Government may cash them for \$5 each. Frank C. Ayres, Government Director, Savings Division, First Federal Reserve District, speaking of the war savings stamps, says that people generally would be surprised to know how many persons there are today who consider these stamps of no value, now that the World War is past and gone. Indeed, he has had frequent inquiries at the Boston post office from just such persons.

Mr. Ayres further said that the Government, to avoid the rush on Jan. 1, has arranged with the Post Office in Boston, and arranged with local banks, savings and national, and with local post offices, for receiving stamps from holders in their particular localities. In other words, with Government sanction, stamps may be deposited with local banks or post offices from Nov. 15 forward, receiving a receipt for the same. When depositing, the holder of stamps must specify whether he desires cash or a Treasury savings certificate of the Treasury Department. The certificates will bear interest, as of Jan. 1, at 4 per cent, the certificate to run for five years.

PENNSYLVANIA STOCKHOLDERS
The number of Pennsylvania Railroad stockholders Nov. 1 totaled 136,122, a decrease of 998 from Oct. 1 and a decrease of 2213 from Nov. 1, 1921. October was the eighth consecutive month to show a decrease. The number of stockholders touched its peak March 1, last, at 141,921, and since then the list has shown a decrease of 3759. The average holding Nov. 1 was 72.25 shares, compared with 72.33 Oct. 1 and 70.38 March 1, 1922, when the stock showed its widest distribution.

KRUPP'S RUSSIAN PLANS
LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Krupps are negotiating with Leslie Urquhart for financial co-operation in connection with their Russian concession. Mr. Urquhart is also negotiating with the Anglo-Government for development of its resources.

NEW HAMPSHIRE TO HAVE NEW HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT

A new hydroelectric power development, which will have an ultimate capacity of 35,000 horse power, and will represent one of the largest proportions of its kind east of Niagara Falls, is planned for New Hampshire with the formation of the Utilities Power Company.

This is a new development, which is utilizing the Pemigewasset River, work already having been started on the construction of a 620-foot dam to be built across the river in the towns of Bristol and New Hampton, supplying energy to a power house for the generation of 7500 horse power by July 1, 1923. The power will be wholesaled to public utilities and municipalities in central and southern New Hampshire, where the present costs of producing electrical power are largely in excess of rates at which the new company will be able to give service.

SLIGHT RISE IN WHOLESALE PRICE LEVEL IN ENGLAND

Raw Cotton Costs More—Pig Iron Demand Lessens—Shipping Outlook Better

LONDON, (By Mail).—The level of wholesale prices in October, according to the Board of Trade index number of 154.8, rose 6 per cent compared with September.

Raw cotton prices were higher. Lintseed oil dropped to 237 a ton, but is recovering, while turpentine is cheaper. English wheat is quiet and a market is being made in light request. Flour is steadily held, but quiet. Home refined sugar is in good demand and spot prices advanced 3d. a hundredweight all round. Copper and tin are improving and there is a better inquiry for spelter, while lead values are higher.

A quiet coal market. Supplies of all descriptions are plentiful, but business depends on the question of obtaining shipping berths. Forward continental buyers are inclined to hold off.

Conditions are firm in South Wales, and prices are unchanged. Steamers are rapidly being loaded and dispatched, but there are still many waiting. The anthracite coal trade at Swansea is irregular—prices for best qualities are maintained, and only sparingly offered, but second qualities are easier.

The demand for pig iron is less active and actual business transacted is small, but the position on the whole is slightly improved. In the Midlands several firms well provided with orders for pig iron have advanced quotations 2s. 6d. a ton.

There is a fair amount of business passing in the Cleveland district, and producers have disposed of a substantial proportion of their make to the end of the year. The American demand seems to be reviving and some orders have been booked for shipment as far ahead as March.

More optimism prevails in the North Lancashire and Cumberland hematite pig iron market. Continental buying continues on a large scale. There is a brisk business in steel sheets, inquiries from the Far East coming in increasing volume.

Shipyard men's leaders having advised the men to remain at work and accept proposals for removal of the war bonus, the industry generally shows a brighter outlook. There is every hope of an expansion of business. The order secured by Vickers for the new 20,000-ton vessel for the Orient Line has been welcomed at Barrow, where the stoppage of naval construction following the decision of the Washington Conference caused an immense amount of unemployment.

BIG INSURANCE FAILURE MAY NOT BE SO CALAMITOUS

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—All United States creditors and policy holders of the City Equitable Fire Insurance Company, Ltd., of London, whose failure was one of the largest in the recent financial history of England, will be paid in full before the first of the year, if the report of Francis R. Sledge, Jr., state superintendent of insurance, which was filed today, is confirmed by the State Supreme Court on Dec. 1.

With assets of \$2,143,000, the superintendent has recommended claims for allowance of something more than \$1,000,000 and has estimated future claims at \$213,000. Claims aggregating \$737,504, were disallowed. The expenses of liquidation totalled \$10,281, or only .0048 per cent of the assets.

Upon the failure of the home company early in 1921, the New York Insurance Department issued a ruling preventing the United States branch from remitting funds to the home office, this action, the report said, saving United States creditors and holders from serious losses.

The financial collapse of the home office carried down affiliated companies, one or two brokerage houses and involved in heavy losses several persons of high social prominence in England.

GERMAN EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—Excess expenditures of the German Government amount to 152,800,000,000 marks in October, compared with 119,400,000,000 in September, 23,800,000,000 in August, and 12,600,000,000 in July. For November they are estimated at 220,000,000,000 marks. Excess expenditures have been met by issuing Treasury bills.

Treasury bills composing the floating debt on Nov. 18 totaled 759,300,000,000 marks, compared with 663,900,000,000 Nov. 10 and 450,900,000,000 at the end of September.

SITUATION IN FUEL OIL IS VERY GOOD

Prices About 50 Cents a Barrel Higher Than First of Year and Stocks Are Low

The fuel oil situation was never so strong, with prices about 50 cents a barrel higher than at the first of the year.

Consumption in 1922 will exceed any previous year, as will production. Despite the record output in the first nine months by United States refineries, with production 643,000,000 gallons greater than the similar period of 1921, fuel oil stocks were increased by 33,000,000 gallons at the end of September over Jan. 1.

Thus, less than one-half of 1 per cent of the 7,920,000,000 gallons of fuel oil made by American refineries in the first nine months went into storage. The striking contrast between this condition and the corresponding period of 1921 may be gleaned from the fact that between Jan. 1 and Sept. 30 last year, fuel oil stocks increased by 392,000,000 gallons, 47 per cent gain over Jan. 1, 1921. Yet in the first nine months of 1922 the increase in production of 643,000,000 gallons over the similar months of 1921 resulted in raising stocks only 33,000,000 gallons.

Big Help to Refiners
The strong condition of fuel oil will make for large benefits for refining and marketing companies, because fuel oil was a drawback on the entire refined oil business throughout 1921. In order to get other products, refiners, of necessity, had to get fuel oil, there being more of that product in a barrel of crude than any other.

The expansion in fuel oil consumption this year is mainly by domestic consumers, because exports in the first nine months were less than in 1921, although higher than either 1920 or 1919. A decided pick-up in exports is looked for soon, however, as no fewer than three foreign governments are seeking to place substantial contracts. British Government is reported seeking 35,000 tons and French Government 25,000. Japanese buyers are also here for fuel oil to meet a deficit in Japan's fuel requirements, due to smaller coal production.

Only 46 Days' Supply

Daily consumption and exports in the first nine months averaged 29,200,000 gallons of refined oil. The stocks of fuel oil stood at 1,384,957.15 gallons. Taking the daily average consumption for nine months, these stocks would be equivalent to only 46 days' supply. Consumption in September was 320,000,000 gallons, or a daily average of 36,000,000 gallons, and as winter progresses, consumption should be even higher.

Refiners have been doing their utmost to produce sufficient fuel oil to meet requirements and undoubtedly will continue producing big quantities. But they no longer are assured of tremendous quantities of Mexican light oil from which the major part of bunker fuel has been obtained. Early last summer the Toteco field of Mexico alone was producing more than 450,000 barrels daily, and is now down to 60,000. There has been no increase in other Mexican light oil fields which approaches a replacement of production loss in Mexico. The Franco field, however, has increased production, but this crude is suitable practically only for asphalt products. The new Smackover field in Arkansas, where crude is of low grade, will help a little, and already is being sold for use as fuel oil in its crude form.

However, manufacturing operations in the United States are expanding rather than declining. For many months the steel industry had sufficient business to run nearly at capacity, but railroad and coal strikes prevented this. Now steel and many other industries are expanding operations, and this will require more fuel oil. Higher prices seem certain for fuel oil, and few large refiners will make contracts for any length of time.

Production and consumption of fuel oil for the first nine months in each of the last four years, with figures of daily consumption, in gallons, compare:

	1922	1921	1920	1919
Production	7,920,518,116	7,165,915,916	6,713,163,000	6,713,163,000
Consumption	7,920,518,116	7,165,915,916	6,713,163,000	6,713,163,000
Daily consumption	29,200,000	25,000,000	23,000,000	23,000,000

COTTON MOVES TO NEW ENGLAND MILLS IN VOLUME

Another New England industry which is showing signs of an immediate period of activity is the cotton industry.

There is no better sign of this than the fact that cotton is once more moving north in large quantities. A shipment of 39 cars in one shipment to Lowell, Mass., has been made via the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company, from Atlanta, Ga., comprising 2454 bales and making one of the largest individual shipments of cotton that has been received in Lowell for some time.

LEGAL PHASES OF PACKING MERGER GET ATTENTION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Legal aspects of the proposed merger of the Armour and Morris packing interests are under study by the Department of Justice, it was learned today, with a view of laying a comprehensive formal report before the Cabinet at an early meeting.

MR. ARMOUR SEES BANKERS
NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—J. Ogden Armour of Armour & Co., Chicago packers, arrived here today for the purpose, it was understood, of consulting with local bankers on the financial features of the proposed merger of his company with Morris & Company and Wilson & Company.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET DISPLAYS SAGGING TENDENCY

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The livestock market eased off somewhat yesterday in all the departments, though receipts were not as large as on Tuesday last Monday.

Receipts, conditions and prices were as follows:
Cattle: Receipts, 16,000; good to best corn fed beef steers, steady; short fed and native and western grassers, uneven, mostly to lower; one load prime 147-pound steers, 115.00; top yearlings, 147-pound native steers, short fed, selling largely \$7.50@8.25; bulk western steers, \$5.50@6.50; few up to \$7.75; she-goats, mostly steady; bulk butcher cows and heifers, \$2.75@3.50; canners and cutters, largely \$2.85@3.50; bulls, closing 10 to 15c lower; bulk bologna, \$4.10@4.40; calves, mostly 25c lower; bulk good and choice vealers, \$3.25@3.99; stockers and feeders, around steady; bulk, \$5.75@6.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 27,000; closing 15 to 20c lower; mixed and packing hogs off most; bulk 170 to 240-pound average, \$7.65@7.75; good and choice 225 to 240-pound butchers, \$7.80@7.85; top, \$7.85; 140 to 160-pound average, \$7.35; packing sows, mostly \$7.25; desirable pigs, \$7.85@8.25; estimated holdovers, 12,000.
Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; fat lambs, weak to 15c lower; top, \$14.75 to city butchers, \$14.65 to packers and shippers; bulk, \$14.50@14.60; culls, \$11.00@11.50 generally; feeders, steady to strong; top, \$14.50 for three loads 58 to 62-pound choice Montana feeding lambs; one deck 60-pound feeding yearlings, \$12.00; aged feeding weathers, \$12.35; desirable 92-pound fed yearling weathers, \$12.35; sheep, steady to weak; heavy fat ewes, \$6.60; one load 122-pound fed ewes, \$7.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call loans—New York 5%
Renewal Rate—5 1/2%
Outside commercial paper—5%
Year money—5 1/2%
Athenian's term loan—5 1/2%
Individual cus. col. 100—5 1/2%

Bar silver in New York, 67 1/2c
Bar silver in London, 22 1/2d
Mexican dollars, 49 1/4c
Bar gold in London, 91s 8d
Canadian ex. dis. (6c)—1-32
Domestic bar silver—99 1/2c

Leading Central Bank Rates

	P.C.	P.C.
Boston	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
New York	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
St. Louis	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Philadelphia	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Cleveland	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Richmond	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Atlanta	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Amsterdam	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
London	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Paris	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Berlin	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Bombay	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Bucharest	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Buenos Aires	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Calcutta	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Christiana	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Copenhagen	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Helsingfors	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Lisbon	4 1/2%	4 1/2%

Acceptance Market

	Spot	Prime	60-day	90-day
60-day	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
90-day	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
120-day	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
150-day	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
180-day	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
210-day	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
240-day	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
270-day	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
300-day	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	\$59,000,000	\$60,000,000
Clearings	\$59,000,000	\$60,000,000
F.R. bank credit	\$2,761,982	\$5,000,000

Foreign Exchange Rates

	Current	Previous	Parity
America	44 1/2	44 1/2	\$4.848
Cables	44 1/2	44 1/2	4.848
France	107 1/2	107 1/2	193
Guineas	33 1/2	33 1/2	402
Marka	100 1/4	100 1/4	238
Swiss francs	186 1/2	186 1/2	193
Belgian francs	106 1/2	106 1/2	193
Pesetas	153 1/2	153 1/2	193
Crown	20 1/2	20 1/2	298
Sweden	26 1/2	26 1/2	268
Denmark	20 1/2	20 1/2	268
Norway	18 1/2	18 1/2	268
Greece	10 1/2	10 1/2	193
Argentina	82 1/2	82 1/2	268
Poland	106 1/2	106 1/2	2380
Hungary	404 1/2	404 1/2	3030
Yugoslavia	53 1/2	53 1/2	3030
Rumania	106 1/2	106 1/2	1930
Portugal	404 1/2	404 1/2	3030
Shanghai	72 1/2	72 1/2	10432
Hong Kong	106 1/2	106 1/2	2380
Bombay	228 1/2	228 1/2	4466
Yokohama	453 1/2	453 1/2	4984
Brazil	126 1/2	126 1/2	1930
Uruguay	112 1/2	112 1/2	1930
Chile	121 1/2	121 1/2	1930
Calcutta	298 1/2	298 1/2	3030

1915 average 32.44 cents per rupee.
1 cents a thousand.

BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The chief items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs) compare:

	Nov. 23, '22	Nov. 24, '21
Gold	5,533,700,000	5,524,000,000
Silver	288,000,000	278,000,000
Loans & disc.	4,660,800,000	4,563,700,000
Circulation	35,782,000,000	35,338,200,000
Deposits	3,222,100,000	3,508,700,000
War advances to state	22,600,000,000	24,500,000,000
Bank rate	5%	5 1/2%

SHOE CONCERN STOCK DIVIDEND

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 23.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Hamilton Brown Shoe Company has been called for Dec. 26 to consider a proposal for the issuance of a stock dividend of 25,000 shares, or 25 per cent. The company is capitalized at \$4,000,000. The stock dividend would be in addition to the regular monthly cash dividend of 1 cent, paid since last July, it was explained.

GREAT BRITAIN'S EXPENDITURES IN UNITED STATES

Nearly Three Billion Net Spent During War Period—Items Forming Total

The Bankers Trust Company of New York has obtained through its English information service authentic figures, giving in detail the expenditures made in the United States by the British Government during the period in which loans were made to Great Britain by the United States Government.

In brief, the figures show that although the total cash advances of the United States to Great Britain amounted to \$4,277,000,000, the British Government expended in the United States during the same time the sum of \$7,220,000,000.

Georgia Tech had an easy time winning the game, 10-0, against Wake Forest University, using a second string line the entire game and three combed backfields. The playing of Capt. J. I. Barron '23, Tech's star halfback, and quarterback J. A. McDonough '23 were the features of the game from a Tech standpoint. Barron scored both touchdowns, and McDonough was head coach and made many substantial gains throughout the line. North Carolina tried desperately to score near the end of the game by forward passes, hurrying pass after pass which ended in failure.

At the University of Virginia played West

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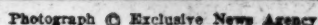
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The Liverpool of the East

Ptolemy, who lived just before the decline of the Roman Empire, called the western coast of India "a pirate coast"; and, 12 centuries later, Marco Polo, another great traveler, described it in similar terms. To root out the pest, a marine was established at Bombay. The ships of this service took 13 years to clear out the corsairs from the coasts of India, and over 50 years to clear them out of the Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf, Red Sea and Eastern Indian States. The Bombay Marine, too, commerce owes the maps and charts used for navigating these seas. It, therefore, policed and surveyed nearly half of the greatest trade route in the world. From 1686 up to the early part of the next century,

Bombay Island has been likened to an outstretched hand, laid palm upward. The thumb is Malabar Hill, which is terraced to the top, and covered with white-washed houses and gardens. The forefinger is the Colaba promenade, and between them is Park Bay, round which the city is built so as to face the Indian Ocean on one side. On the other is an arm of the sea, which is the harbor. To the east, the view is bounded by no noble mountains, but the beauty of its scenery Bombay ranks first among the cities of India. Its population is very mixed. Next in importance to the English are the Parsis, who wear flowing robes and tall, high, brimless hats. Next to them the Hindus are the most numerous. Then there are Muhammadans, who wear green and gold turbans, and come from nearly every Oriental country, retaining their native dress. But it is seldom that a Chinaman is seen. This marks out Bombay from all the other cities of Southern Asia.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Mama's standing on the stair
Calling "Sleepyhead,
Come now, mama's teddy bear,
Time to go to bed!"

No sooner is my goodnight said,
Than . . . so quick it's queer,
It's "Morning, little sleepyhead,
Time to get up, dear."
T. Morris Longstrech.

Fall on C

IT IS fall on our farm. The corn is

Fall on Our Farm

IT IS fall on our farm. The corn is very yellow and the men are tying it up into shocks. There is a haze over everything. The sun is milder and the wind is very fresh and cool. The woodbine is red and the squirrels are going around as fast as they can. Our squirrels run very fast. They run faster than anything I ever saw. They are red squirrels with fluffy tails. The men work in the cornfields all day. I stand by our corn crib door and look at the field where they are working. The pumpkins are ripening on the ground by the corn shocks and the field mice are running between the leaves.

Everything is very quiet. The locusts are not singing any more. They stopped singing at the end of summer. Every morning except Saturdays and Sundays the children go to school with their books in their bags. The golden-robin has gone and no longer can the children stop and pick bunches for teacher. Some of us take her red apples. I should like to take teacher a pet squirrel, only the squirrels won't stop running long enough for me to catch them. I tell teacher that I will surely bring her a pet squirrel some day. But teacher says that she would rather have apples.

Mother is canning fruit. When I get home from school at night, I set

away the cans that Mother has put up that day. I like the red fruit best. It is as bright as a red stone. Mother has put up a whole row of red fruit.

I like to sit on our back porch, feel the cool sunshine and look at our marshes. The birds are going south. They are all starting from our marshes. Some day I am going to start away, too. I think I shall ride on a train for several miles and see the world. But I shall come back to our farm again.

M. A.

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THE HOME FORUM

When There Was Little to Read

“HOW the eighteenth century would envy us,” says Mr. Lytton Strachey, “our innumerable novels, our biographies, our books of travel, all our easy approaches to knowledge and entertainment, our translations, our cheap reprints! In those days, even for a reader of catholic tastes, there was really very little to read.”

What was it like, then, to live in London one hundred and fifty years ago, and to be a lover of books? How did the reader's life differ from that of London or of Boston today? We know that there were giants of scholarship in that time and place—mighty and impassioned readers who bestrode that narrow world of print like colossi. Did they rush and trample in a few brief years through all the world's great pages, and then sit sighing for more literary realms to conquer? Well, if so, we have not heard their sighs.

One thing we should do well to remember and allow for: our literary forefathers did not bewail the lack of writers—say Shelley, or Byron, or Dickens—of whom they had never heard. If there was indeed a narrow world, they were mercifully spared from knowing it. The fact that John Massfield was denied them did not disturb the self-satisfaction of that most complacent of centuries. They did without Tolstoy and Maeterlinck with never a murmur. They did not feel any the poorer without Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells any more than we feel the injustice of time which shuts us off from the still nameless and famous luminaries of our own future. Rather, they seem to have been content with what books they had—with Chaucer and Spenser and Shakespeare, with Milton, Locke, Hume, Gibbon, Gray, and a few others. But this is to mention their English treasures alone. The cultivated reader of the time was likely to know Latin, Greek and Italian. He was certain to know French almost as well as he did the mother tongue. This extended his resources considerably. He had Virgil and Horace, Homer and Sophocles, and possessed them more fully, perhaps, than we do today. Dante he had, and Petrarch, Ronsard, Voltaire, Molière. Was not this reading enough? Our nineteenth and twentieth centuries, in one way of looking at them, have not really enriched us beyond our ancestors. They have only made us drop much of the wealth they possessed in exchange for things of more questionable worth.

But let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that now and then some indefatigable reader of those days did actually come to the outer boundaries of the world's good reading. Let us imagine the situation of a man in those simpler days who really “ransacked the acres” spoiled the climes, and gained him the gains of various men. He has read through everything, let us say, which in his

time is thought worth reading. What then? Do we feel sorry for him? No! If we know what true reading is. On the contrary, there is not one wise and seasoned reader of us all who would not gladly stand in his place. For it is at just the point where he stands that real reading begins. He has explored and opened up a great country, he knows its highways and by-paths and Pisgah-heights, and now he is at last ready to enter in and possess it. After carefully investing the capital of his long toil he is about to begin drawing dividends of joy. No page that he turns hereafter will be cold and strange to him, but every golden sentence will glow with memories of past delight. Happy man! Now he can begin to re-read.

This privilege is denied to us. It was not a man of our time who said that whenever a new book appeared he read an old one. The readers of our day are disinherited, for they never get back to the old books. No tireless and intrepid Balboa of letters will ever again stand on the outer confines of the world's literature where all the book trails run out and stop, and then delightedly retrace his steps. The horizon that seems to bound the vast plains of our modern literature moves with us as we read.

Having found it hard to work up much compassion for the readers of England a century and a half ago, we might try an earlier period and a place remote from centers of publication—say Boston of the seventeenth century. Picture, then, a frontier town perched precariously between the wilderness of sea and the wilderness of forest, printing presses, libraries, book-shops, are one solid month of tossing waves away. There is hard work for all who live in that little town, stern preoccupation, little wealth, and less leisure. Yet there are some scholars there, and it is certain that they would like to read. Have they any books?

Although there were some few new presses in the colony, almost every volume on the shelves of the Harvard College Library or in private New England homes during the first century was brought over from England. How many of such books were there? Enough to satisfy any ordinary appetite. So active and unlettered a man as Miles Standish owned fifty volumes, all of which he must have brought with him in his own sea chest when he sailed from home. Another Pilgrim, William Brewster, had nearly four hundred books in 1642, and these, strangely enough, comprised several volumes of Elizabethan drama. Governor Winthrop of Boston had more than a thousand books in 1640, and this number was greatly increased by his learned son. The largest library, whether public or private, gathered together during the first century of New England history was that of Cotton Mather, one of the last of the “leviathans of learning.” This collection has been estimated at about four thousand volumes. However, it may have been with the Londoners of a century later, this master of fifteen languages does not seem to have been ever idle for lack of reading matter. Frequently in his diary he mentions with grateful pride his “exceedingly well-furnished library, better than any man's in the land.” One hopes that four thousand volumes seemed to him enough, as they would to any other sensible man.

Many of the books in the libraries of Mather and Winthrop were sent from England, either by friends or by book-jobbers who were already eager, even in the seventeenth century, to secure so excellent a market as that of New England. Whenever a visit was to be paid to the Old Country the traveler was commissioned by all his literary friends to purchase all the new books. Very soon, however, these cumbersome methods became unnecessary, for Boston herself became an important center of book trade. What appears to have been the first bookshop in the town, that of Hezekiah Usher, was established within seventeen years of the founding of the colony. In thirty years it had amassed a fortune of fifteen thousand pounds, equivalent to at least a quarter of a million dollars. How much of this had come to him through the sale of books, in which he had at first no competitors, is uncertain, but we do not know that he had any other source of income. This fact alone would seem to show that many books were bought in early Boston, and that the margin of profit was high. Usher's success soon attracted rivals, and during the last quarter of the century no fewer than twenty-four book-shops were established in the town. Probably not all of these survived for long, but it is clear at any rate that there were enough to serve a town of thirty thousand persons.

If these were the conditions in a frontier settlement in the seventeenth century, it seems likely that any one who made diligent search for books in London a hundred years later would find enough to read. If one were to ask himself, indeed, at what time in history the lines of readers have been cast in the pleasant places, he might reasonably select the eighteenth century, the time when there were still so few good books that an earnest student might “take the world as his parish,” but not too few. What one feels about that century, which strove so successfully to observe moderation in all things, is that it is in books were just enough. We are embarrassed today by our riches. Mr. Strachey's compassion for the readers of that leisurely time may remind one somewhat of the attitude of a multimillionaire toward a man whose income is only ten thousand a year.

On Literary Form

The four cardinal points of literary form are description and presentation, poetry and prose.

The first of these two antitheses presents no difficulty. We readily understand that a story can be conveyed to us by the method of narrative description; it is a narrator who is speaking throughout, and the incidents are conceived to be over and past before the narration commences.



A Street at Sémur, From a Drypoint by Martin Hardie

On the other hand in such literature as drama the speakers are, not any author or narrator, but the imaginary persons of the story that is being dramatized; and the incidents, instead of belonging to the past, are presented as happening before our eyes. A story-teller can deal with the different parts of a past story in any order he pleases. But the action of a drama can never get back in time; its parts must appear successively as they happen from beginning to end. The words “description,” “presentation,” ought to be carefully used. It is a common mistake to say that Shakespeare “describes” Hamlet as vacillating in character. But Shakespeare has not told us anything whatever about Hamlet; had he done so we might have been spared many weary, some commentaries. What he has done is to contrive that Hamlet's own speeches and actions should present him to us, as vacillating or otherwise. The distinction is an elementary one in literary art.

The other antithesis of poetry and prose introduces us into a region of literary discussion full of difficulties, and needing great caution. The utmost confusion is found to prevail in critical discussion of these terms. The source of this confusion is very simple. In the exigencies of language the word “prose” has had to do double duty: there is the “prose” that is antithetic to “verse,” and there is the “prose” that is antithetic to “poetry.” This has had the effect of identifying “poetry” and “verse” even in the most cultured minds. The readiest way to free ourselves from this confusion is to turn a volume of Shakespeare and to open over the pages. The reader's eye tells him that there is in these plays as much prose as verse; yet no one supposes that Shakespeare ceases to be a poet when—perhaps in the middle of a scene—he passes from verse to prose. The ordinary usage of the terms has gone so perplexingly astray that it seems almost hopeless to recover correctness. Yet the founder of literary criticism, Aristotle, with his usual sagacity, has uttered a warning against this very confusion.

An historian and a poet do not differ from each other because the one writes in verse and the other in prose; for the history of Herodotus might be written in verse, and yet it would be no less a history with meter than without meter. But they differ in this, that the one speaks of things which have happened, and the other of such as might have happened.

The discrimination between the two meanings of “prose,” and the traditional confusion of “poetry” with “verse,” are points of vital importance to literary theory.—Richard Green, in “The Modern Study of Literature.”

MARTIN HARDIE, of course, knows all about etching and drypoint and prints generally—in fact, what he does not know may be called hardly worth knowing. No wonder that he lights upon a series of very attractive subjects whose picturesque qualities, transcribed by his skillful hand, combine to make a thoroughly enjoyable picture. Witness the above old rambling street, with its lower regions in deep shadow, whereas a southern sun lights up other parts of the quaint houses. How well the artist has conveyed the sharp corner of the left hand house, with small and simple means, a few lines in many cases sufficing to give the very effect he must have desired. The eye rests with particular pleasure on the old roofing, decrepit and out of line, and on the solitary chimney wedged in between the two houses, and on which the beholder's attention is involuntarily centered. But the open café must not be overlooked; its little group of customer and attendant, drawn with a very narrow compass, quite holds its own, merges into its surroundings as part and portion of the scene.

Borrow's Method and Defoe's

I remember a long talk I once had with him upon the method of Defoe as contrasted and compared with his own method in *Lavengro*, *The Romeny Rye*, and *Wild Wales*, and the method of other writers who adopt the autobiographic form of fiction. He agreed with me that the most successful of all stories in the autobiographic form is Robinson Crusoe, although Jane Eyre, David Copperfield and Great Expectations among English novels, and *Gil Blas* and *Manon Lescaut* among French novels, are also autobiographic in form. It is of all forms the most difficult. But its advantages, if they can be secured without making too many artistic sacrifices, are enormous. Flexibility is, of course, the one quality it lacks, but, lacking that, it cannot secure the variety of picture and the breadth of movement which is the special strength of the historic form.

The great pupils of Defoe, Edgar Poe, Wilkie Collins, Gaboriau and others, recognize the immense aid given to illusion by adopting the autobiographic form.

The conversation upon this subject occurred in one of my rambles with Borrow and Dr. Gordon Hake in Richmond Park, when I had been pointing out to the former certain passages in Robinson Crusoe where Defoe adds richness and piquancy to

the incidents by making the reader believe that these incidents will in the end have some deep influence, spiritual or physical, upon the narrator himself.

Borrow was not a theorist, and yet he took a quaint interest in other peoples' theorisings. He asked me to explain myself more fully. My reply in substance was something like this: Although in Robinson Crusoe the autobiographer is really introduced only to act as eye-witness for the purpose of bringing out and authenticating the incidents of the dramatic action, Defoe had the artistic craftiness to make it appear that this was not so—to make it appear that the incidents are selected by Crusoe in such a way as to exhibit and develop the emotions moving within his own breast. Defoe's apparent object in writing the story was to show the effect of a long solitude upon the human heart and mind; but it was not so—it was simply to bring into fiction a series of incidents and adventures of extraordinary interest and picturesque quality—incidents such as did in part happen to Alexander Selkirk. But Defoe was a much greater artist than he is generally credited with being, and he had sufficient of the artistic instinct to know that, interesting as these external incidents were in themselves, they could be made still more interesting by humanising them—by making it appear that they worked as a great life-lesson for the man who experienced them, and that this was why the man recorded them.

In reply to my criticism, Borrow said, “May not the same be said of Le Sage's *Gil Blas*?”

And when I pointed out to him that there was a kind of kinship between the two writers in this particular he asked me to indicate in *Lavengro* and *The Romeny Rye* such incidents in which Defoe's method had been followed by himself as had struck me. I pointed out several of them. Borrow, as a rule, was not at all given to frank discussion of his own artistic methods, indeed, he had a great deal of the instinct of the literary historiographer—more than I have ever seen in any other writer—but he admitted that he had consciously in part and in part unconsciously adopted Defoe's method.—Theodore Watts-Dunton, in “Modern English Essays,” edited by Ernest Rhys.

The Basic Quality

Fidelity in small things is at the base of every great achievement. We too often forget this, and yet no truth needs more to be kept in mind, particularly in the troubled eras of history and in the crises of individual life.—Charles Wagner.

Right and Wrong

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A SUPERFICIAL survey of the apparent activities of evil might almost persuade one to think that right motives and deeds are sometimes hopelessly in the minority, if not quite impotent. When, however, a community or a world is shocked by some flagrant outburst of evil, the ensuing expressions of indignation show that there are, after all, very firmly established ideals of propriety, which society is determined shall be respected. The difficulty with the world's code of ethics is, not that a sense of right is wanting, but that humanity has no universal standard of right. A deed which appeals one person or nation may seem the merest commonplace to another person or nation, reared, unfortunately, according to concepts of right or duty which may be largely erroneous.

The human sense of right, as the ethical category to which is attached the sense of duty, is, therefore, necessarily inadequate for a world's needs, so long as this sense is not based on divine Principle. It is only when right is identified with good, and when good is understood as divine and immutable, that one can begin to see how there must eventually be salvation from all wrong; for even a slight understanding of good, as spiritually permanent, makes it clear that what is already understood and demonstrated of right, as divine good, is the only real power in the world; and that spiritual right must, therefore, ultimately dominate world affairs, as well as individual concerns.

Since nations are but aggregations of individuals having similar ideals, it is obvious that the nations which have the highest types of national life are those in which dwell the most individuals whose sense of right is identified with good, and who endeavor to conform their living to that standard. Since, again, fundamental truths are not usually learned *en masse*, the advancement toward right, as spiritual good, must ever be a question of individual realization and demonstration. It is here that Christian Science is of inestimable value to mankind; for it is presenting to individuals throughout the entire world a standard of right, which is based on infinite divine Principle; and it is enabling these individuals, in ever increasing numbers, to demonstrate spiritual right in the midst of any and every wrong. Mrs. Eddy says of Christian Science, in “Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures” (p. 448), in eloquently simple phrase, “It is Christian Science to do right, and nothing short of right-doing has any claim to the name.”

Besides the multitudes who habitually tend to do wrong because ages of false education have apparently operated to prevent a true concept of right, as divine good, there are also many who desire to do right, but who nevertheless do wrong because of bondage to belief in some overmastering habit or supposedly inherited trait or tendency.

Nordland's Summer

But even though the overwhelming might of nature bears down with oppressive weight on everything living along that dark, wintry, frothing coast, where nine months of the year are a constant twilight and three of these are without even a glimpse of the sun... yet Nordland also possesses the opposite extreme in its sunwarmed, clear-skied, scent-filled summers with their endless play of infinitely varied colors and tints, when distances of seventy or eighty miles seem to melt away so that we can shoot across them, when the mountain clothes itself in brownish green grass to the very top—in Lotofen to a height of two thousand feet—and the slender birch trees wreath the tops of the hills and the edges of the mountain clefts like a dance of sixteen-year-old white-clad girls, while the fragrance of strawberries and raspberries rises to you through the warm air as you pass in your shirt sleeves, and the day is so hot that you long to bathe in the sunlit rippling sea which is clear to the very bottom. The learned say that the intensities of color and fragrance in the far North are due to the power of the light which fills the air when the sun shines without interruption day and night. Therefore one can not pick so aromatic strawberries and raspberries or so fragrant birch boughs, in any other clime. If a fairy idyl has any home, it is certainly in the deep fjord valleys of Nordland in the summer.—Jonas Lie, in “Second Sight.”

A Question

If no man had invented human word, And a bird-song had been The only way to utter what we mean, What would we men have heard, what understood, what seen, Between the thrills and pauses, in between The singing and the silence of a bird? —Harold Monro.

Today

The crucial moment is ever the present. The wise man has not far to look to find his future. And when the experience of today is deepened and lifted to its limit of current blessedness, from that lofty altitude the mysteries of the Highest will not be too distant. Jesus' consciousness of divine things stands ever in from our commoner circumference of knowledge, drawing us to the heart of the great reality. From the center streams the light that makes our object and our way plain. It is the illumination of true, perfect life shining into and shaming all poorer experience.—Edward F. Hayward.

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By

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.25; one month, 75¢. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents).

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor

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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

Sole publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICE,
DE HERAULT DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
THE HERAULT OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

Printed in U.S.A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1922

EDITORIALS

AS FAR as we have been able to discover, Capt. W. H. Stayton, "managing director" of the Association

The Rule of 96 "Bosses"

Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment, has been unknown to the political arena prior to his undertaking the task of overthrowing prohibition. But there may be predicted for him an interesting, if not a triumphant, future. He signalizes his entrance upon the conflict with certain statements the frankness of which is more refreshing than he could possibly believe the beverages which he hopes to bring back would be.

There has been cherished in this country an old-fashioned theory that the American people were self-governed. It is well known that universal suffrage is established by law, and as in the last presidential election some 26,786,738 votes were cast it has been the comfortable opinion of most people that at least a heavy plurality of this electorate would be necessary to effect any change in the basic law. But Captain Stayton surveys the field and finds this to be a vulgar error—comparable only in its enormity to the mistaken theory that "beer and light wines" are intoxicating. His conception of popular government is expressed in this statement given by him to the press:

There are forty-eight states, and two political bosses in each state, one within each party. That makes ninety-six men. Now, if I could convince those ninety-six men, my work would be done.

This does simplify the problem for the head of the Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment. It is much easier to convince ninety-six men than 15,000,000, especially when the ninety-six are politicians and the others mere citizens desirous of protecting their homes and their children from the destructive inroads of liquor. And it is well remembered how effective were the convincing arguments of the liquor power in the past among politicians. The leopard does not change his spots, and the methods which founded the corruption of our great cities upon the saloon are still available to those who wish to reinstate rum as the ruler. It is particularly noticeable, in this connection, that Captain Stayton frankly pins his faith upon the big cities as the chief centers of his agitation.

Nor is it the purpose of this ambitious proponent of the new legalizing of liquor to leave the decision to as many as ninety-six men. He sees clearly that amongst this number there is a small group that may exercise control. If he can get the "bosses," as he frankly calls them, of half-a-dozen pivotal states to declare that only a wet plank can save their party he feels sure that the national platform of that party will be constructed accordingly. The other party will then, of course, either do likewise or straddle the issue, and whoever wins, the triumphant return of "beer and light wines," with whisky, gin, and rum safely hidden beneath their protective garments, will be assured.

It is a pleasing prospect—for the brewers, distillers, and saloon keepers who have been outlawed by the votes of forty-six of the forty-eight states of the Union. Captain Stayton would give it reality by "convincing" something like eight or ten political "bosses." Might it not be the part of prudence for him to give a thought to the rest of the 28,000,000 voters in the United States?

EVEN those persons who have been persuaded that animal experimentation in its varied forms may more or less directly add to the sum of human knowledge, along what they regard as essential if not absolutely vital lines, abhor and denounce the cruelties which seem unavoidably to attend such experiments. And it is important to bear in mind the fact that convincing proof is still lacking that any of these so-called "human" experiments, such as those

resorted to by vivisectionists and those who are at present active in seeking out new methods of manufacturing and administering poisonous gases, do not subject the helpless animals sacrificed therein to unnecessary and often terrible physical torture.

Time was, no doubt, when many who have since gained a clearer understanding regarded the opposition to such practices as weak sentimentalism. But this belief is no longer popular. The crusaders, the sentimentalists, have been reinforced and aided by the support of many practical physical scientists who are prepared to offer proof, first that the practices complained of are cruel and inhumane, no matter what may be claimed to the contrary, and that they are futile, useless, and of no real benefit to humanity.

The interesting disclosure is made that while the United States and other civilized countries are supposed to be bending all their energies to the pursuits of peace, and while their declared purpose is to make impossible a repetition of the casualty which shocked the world in 1914, there are being carried on in America, presumably under special permission from the War Department in Washington, experiments in developing new and fatal poisonous gases. It is admitted that in conducting these experiments use is being made of dogs and other animals, but it is insisted by those in charge that the methods applied are not cruel or inhumane because "the men and women who carry on the experiments are Christian men and women, practically all of them college educated, and among as fine people as this country possesses." It is not explained that the dogs upon which the experiments are made are aware of this.

Dr. Walter Hadwen, president of the British Society for the Abolition of Vivisection, before visiting in Bos-

ton after a protracted tour of the United States, availed himself of the privilege granted to inspect the experimental processes now being conducted at Edgewood Arsenal by what is somewhat ambiguously named the Chemical Warfare Service. Dr. Hadwen probably would not deny that his investigation was not undertaken without some prejudice. He makes the unqualified declaration that any gas experiment on any animal is necessarily cruel and inhuman. Who then, admitting the soundness of this expert view, stands ready to defend a practice which it is sought to condone in the name of necessity or patriotism? Do enlightened and peace-loving Americans approve this sacrifice on the altar of what was once so plausibly proclaimed as "preparedness," that steps may be taken to perfect for use at some future time the terrible machinery used to kill or destroy? It is no less patriotic to regard the processes being carried on at Edgewood Arsenal as an effort to defend and to perpetuate unthinkable and revolting cruelties and to magnify in the minds of men a belief in the need of death as the only safeguard to life.

This is the season of the year when, in nearly every part of the world, those who are inclined to insist that new theories should displace old theories and new methods should supplant old methods in the teaching and training of children and youths, are almost persuaded to recant. Later they may reassert their beliefs and even bring forward plausible and convincing evidences in support of their claim. But as the holiday season approaches they realize that some influence has been quietly at work, call it sentiment, affection, tradition, unselfishness, or recollection, or whatever you will, that has won the popular jury to the side of the children and in favor of that reasonable indulgence which is not capable of being circumscribed by any arbitrary rule or regimen. As Thanksgiving Day approaches and the longer holiday season looms near, the thoughts of everyone are filled with emotions which the wise and considerate do not try to disregard, though some of us sometimes do try foolishly to disguise.

What is one to do with all the records that have been handed down containing perfectly legible and circumstantial accounts of these funny people, some large and some small, but many with as distinct places in history, in the estimation of those who do not care to pry into matters too closely, as the people described and discussed in less entertaining volumes? And what is to be done with those recurring and equally plausible accounts of these people who seem to have adopted quite modern ways and methods, and who speak English and sing songs set to music which children and grown-ups of these somewhat prosaic times can understand and appreciate? One, for instance, who reads the little book called "Fairy Grotto Plays," recently issued, may find substantiating proof in what Miss Stapp and Miss Cameron have written to support the theory that Mr. Barrie did not intentionally cause Miss Adams, when she so convincingly essayed the rôle of Peter Pan, to mislead or deceive the thousands of children of all ages who heard her. Jelf, the love elf, finds his place in fancy or affection as he, bringing perhaps a somewhat more clearly defined message than that brought by Peter Pan, says:

How wonderful it is! Love's magic power!
It smiles in starry skies, in every flower,
In tender eyes—in every darkened place,
How it can lift the shadow from a face
And leave a joy instead!

But there remain, beside these more modern appeals to imagery which carry with them their own appealing lessons, simply adorning a moral with a tale, the classics, so called, the old friends which are always new, the works of the Grimms, of Andersen, of Kipling and scores of others. Those of us who pretend that we have put off childish things would not care to give up the memories of happy days and evenings spent in the reading of these books. No more do we desire now to deprive those who find in them both pleasure and enlightenment of the experiences which we sometimes would be a trifle lonesome without. This is the season when one should realize that even though it is impossible to believe that there is nothing but happiness in all the world, the next best thing is to imagine that it is so. If no one ever thought of all the world and all its people being happy, surely that could never be. Surely it can do no harm just to "pretend" it!

How wonderful it is! Love's magic power!
It smiles in starry skies, in every flower,
In tender eyes—in every darkened place,
How it can lift the shadow from a face
And leave a joy instead!

If EVER persistence brought success to a man in political life it has done so in a most conspicuous way to Edwin Scrymgeour, one of the members of the British Parliament for Dundee. He has openly, squarely, and fairly captured the seat so long held by that brilliant orator, Winston Spencer Churchill, and has seen the guns of one of England's first statesmen recoil upon himself with "a smashing blow" which has staggered not alone the parliamentarian who gave utterance to those words, but also the mass of people who had come to regard the ardent temperance advocate as a hopeless candidate for Westminster. For two decades, at least, he has placed himself at the mercy of the ballot box, and with every reverse redoubled his efforts to win the populace over to his point of view. In a liquor stronghold, such as is Dundee, the struggle has been great, for the problem has been to raise up to the dry platform a vast number of voters who are convinced of the evils of drink but who have not had the courage to translate their convictions into practice.

Little has been heard of Mr. Scrymgeour outside his native city. In Dundee, however, he is a figure of note. Zealous in his crusade for prohibition, he has lost no opportunity to attack the liquor barons in and out of the town council. At street corners the noise of traffic never cut short his appeal, nor in the press or on the platform

did the tirades of the liquor men ever make him flinch or lessen his ardor. Strong in his convictions, he enters Parliament with the avowed intention of waging battle against the brewers, and having at last won the fight in his own constituency, he is encouraged to make his voice heard to the greater audience of the Nation. To him the country looks for assistance in wiping out the liquor traffic. His untiring energy, his unbounded enthusiasm, and his championship of a cause that is in need of a real leader are likely to act as a stimulus to a movement which aims to rid Great Britain of an evil that handicaps it severely in the race for commercial supremacy.

His motto throughout, as shown by his persistence, is summed up in the words: "He that endureth to the end shall prevail."

As is the custom after a national election, the prophets of gloom are busy throughout the United States with forecasts of woe to follow party reverses and the breaking-up of party lines in important states. The Republic totters; free institutions are doomed; democracy is a failure; the people cannot be trusted; all because this Honorable Senator was defeated, or that Honorable Representative was elected. The success of candidates nominated by the property-owning farmers betokens a war on property. The result in New Jersey proves that the American people do not want the Volstead law. The enormous majority for a prohibition enforcement act in Ohio, and the adoption of a similar law in California, show that the people do not know what they want. Everywhere there is evidence of impending disaster, due to the enforced retirement from public life of statesmen whose merits were not appreciated by their ungrateful constituents.

If viewing with alarm were not a long-established custom of American editors and politicians the people of other countries might incline to believe that the outlook for the United States was indeed gloomy. There does not, however, seem to be the slightest occasion for worrying over the fact that many voters expressed their dissatisfaction with national Administration policies and legislation. Elections in off-years usually result in precisely this sort of protest, and in this one there was manifested more a demand for a wider measure of liberalism than a condemnation of either great party.

In so far as really important affairs of government are concerned, the protection of property rights and the preservation of all that stands for American institutions, there is no evidence that they are threatened by any manifestation at the polls. It may be that there are many citizens who, in the words of Matthew Arnold, "are impatient and favor precipitating things," but they propose proceeding along orderly lines to abolish grievances and remedy what they regard as defects in the existing order.

Industry and commerce need have no apprehension that even though a combination of the progressives of both parties in the Congress should agree upon a program of constructive legislation, there is danger of radical measures that might retard the restoration of business prosperity. Least of all is there any likelihood of the influence of the home-owning American farmers being exerted to procure the enactment of laws unfavorably affecting capital or industry.

WHEN the Psalmist undertook to measure life in terms of time he dropped from his mountain top of praise into what Huxley has described as the steaming valley of sense. He exchanged the boundless horizon for the paltry and finite calculations of materialism. Life measured in terms of years is life measured in terms of matter, symbolized in the fall of the sand through the hourglass or the ancient scythe-bearer stooping to his work. Do we really believe that the passage of time is life? Perhaps this question must be answered by each one for himself, but assuredly the answer we shall give will be not a creed couched in carefully-turned phrases but that which is afforded by the occupation we habitually pursue. The keener our pursuit of the ephemeral and sensational, the more likely we shall be to regard the Psalmist's words as an ultimatum, dully resented, perhaps, but none the less an ultimatum.

Let our work be of a different order, not the amassing of gain or the search after amusement, but the steady, tireless resolve to probe the real mysteries of life as expressed in those two words—love and truth. It is then that we see the triviality of time as a standard by which to measure life, and it is then that we press forward undaunted by the Psalmist's momentary lapse into worldliness, assured that a new standard of life is unraveling itself before us.

"Love is dearly bought," says one of Dostoevsky's characters; "it is won by long labor." Nowadays much is written about the strenuous life, and the argument is constantly before us that by crowding every hour we may achieve forgetfulness of the inevitable, the life contemplative being regarded as atrophied and inglorious. But is this strenuous life, so-called, synonymous with the long labor which wins the priceless pearl? Where can it lead, but to weariness and morbid egotism? When once, however, the standard of love is seen as the only standard by which to measure life, the strenuous life assumes a new aspect—that of patient, confident advance through all the encumbering difficulties and trivialities of egotism—

The threading in cold blood each mean detail,
And surebrake of half-pertinent circumstance—
There lies the self-denial.

Until the broader view, the larger horizon, unfolds before us we cannot hear and understand the Psalmist, as he turns from his time standard to his true métier of praise: "He brought me forth also into a large place; he delivered me, because he delighted in me."

Measuring Life

Editorial Notes

ANALYSIS of Mr. Lloyd George's recent statement on the British elections discloses a hint of the former Prime Minister's future course which is not apparent on the surface. It will be noticed, that is to say, that after discussing the general aspects of the situation, he inquires into the causes of the failure of Liberalism. Finding them in the constant conflict that has torn the ranks of the Liberals, he offers the support of himself and his colleagues if the Independent Liberals desire to substitute co-operation for conflict. Should such a coalition come about, it would mean that there would be formed virtually a new party, the Center Party perhaps, composed of the Independent Liberals and the National Liberals, the latter being tantamount to Mr. Lloyd George's own party. This new party would then be in a position to throw its weight on the side of either of the other combinations in Parliament. In other words, there is an intimation in his statement of the formation of a new party which would be a decisively balancing power, and which, of course, would need a leader. For such a party there would be two possible leaders—Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George. Which of the two would it be?

ALTHOUGH Dr. J. Madison Taylor, professor of applied therapeutics at Temple University, Philadelphia, would like to have physicians endowed with mandatory authority to compel patients suffering from so-called acute infections to stay in bed and undergo prescribed medical treatment, it is fortunate that the inherent sense of liberty entertained by many Americans renders it extremely improbable that he will ever see his ideal materialized. Dr. Taylor would, moreover, make it compulsory for a patient to give a physician from a week to ten days to work out a course of treatment before displacing him by anyone else. He would have his medical brothers empowered by the court, backed by some sort of a medico-legal tribunal. "Something must be done," he is quoted as saying, "to prevent people from impulsively changing from one physician to another, and thus jeopardizing the lives of sufferers." Dr. Taylor seems, however, to forget that countless thousands of people feel confident that dropping the physicians has resulted in numberless cases in immeasurable benefits to sufferers. When the medical profession finds itself unable to back up its claims except by legal assistance, it had better look well to its stock in trade.

AMONG the many movements having as their aim the furtherance of peace, one concerning which little is known in the western world is the Council of the Federation of all Buddhists in Japan. This organization has a membership of some 50,000,000, and recently drew up a declaration of ideals and policy looking toward a warless world. This declaration is couched in simple but convincing language, and reads, in part:

The everlasting peace of men and the welfare of all nations is our fundamental goal. . . . We desire that all nations will devote themselves to the establishment of a peace system based on the principles of humanity and justice.

In view of such assurance America should not find it hard to encourage unstintingly Admiral Baron Kato, the Japanese Premier, in the maintenance of his policy, which has as its basis this concept of peace throughout the world. He has striven consistently to be true to the Washington treaties; of that there is no doubt. He has seen that the real power of a nation is not in its armaments, but in the moral force of its peoples. A new Japan is arising from the ashes of the old and is demanding recognition.

AT THE time when America is according a hearty welcome to Georges Clemenceau, listening to his version of many incidents which have occurred since the World War, and submitting to his stinging invective and rebuke, it is instructive to recall certain other incidents which he does not mention. For example, not long since France signed a separate treaty with Kemal Pasha and gave diplomatic and material help to the Turks for the purpose of destroying the Greek army, the only civilized barrier that stood between the helpless noncombatant Christians of Asia Minor and their complete annihilation by the Turks. Then France dispatched on a fast destroyer Franklin Bouillon, as special envoy to Turkey, and this man embraced Kemal Pasha upon the smoldering and bloodstained ruins of Smyrna and conveyed the sympathy, greetings, and rejoicings of the country at the complete triumph of Turkey over its victims. If he would permit himself to consider these facts, perhaps he would turn his broadsides upon France instead of America.

DESPITE all the efforts of anti-prohibitionists to make it appear that as much of the people's money in the United States is being spent for bootleg liquor as was formerly squandered in the saloons, a walk through the poorer sections of New York will bring an altogether different conviction. There it will be found that every store is occupied and that their rents have risen high above former levels, due to the enormously increased buying capacity of the populace, which has quit the saloon for the grocer, the butcher, and the clothier. The close to a billion dollars a year which was in the past spent for rum and its associates is now finding other channels. It is fact positive that the women folk, the wives and mothers of New York, now benefiting by the transfer of the weekly earnings from the saloon keeper to themselves, will never again permit the former conditions to prevail.

IF THE suit planned by Gov. Henry J. Allen of Kansas against the Ku Klux Klan, on the ground that the organization is a Georgia corporation not registered to do business in Kansas, results in a decision favorable to him, presumably the next point upon which a ruling may be necessary will be whether anything the Klan has so far done or intends to do can justly be characterized as business.

RECENT sentence of "the bootleg king" to two years in the Atlanta federal penitentiary, with a fine of \$10,000, is likely to make him wish he had only been the king's cup-bearer.